

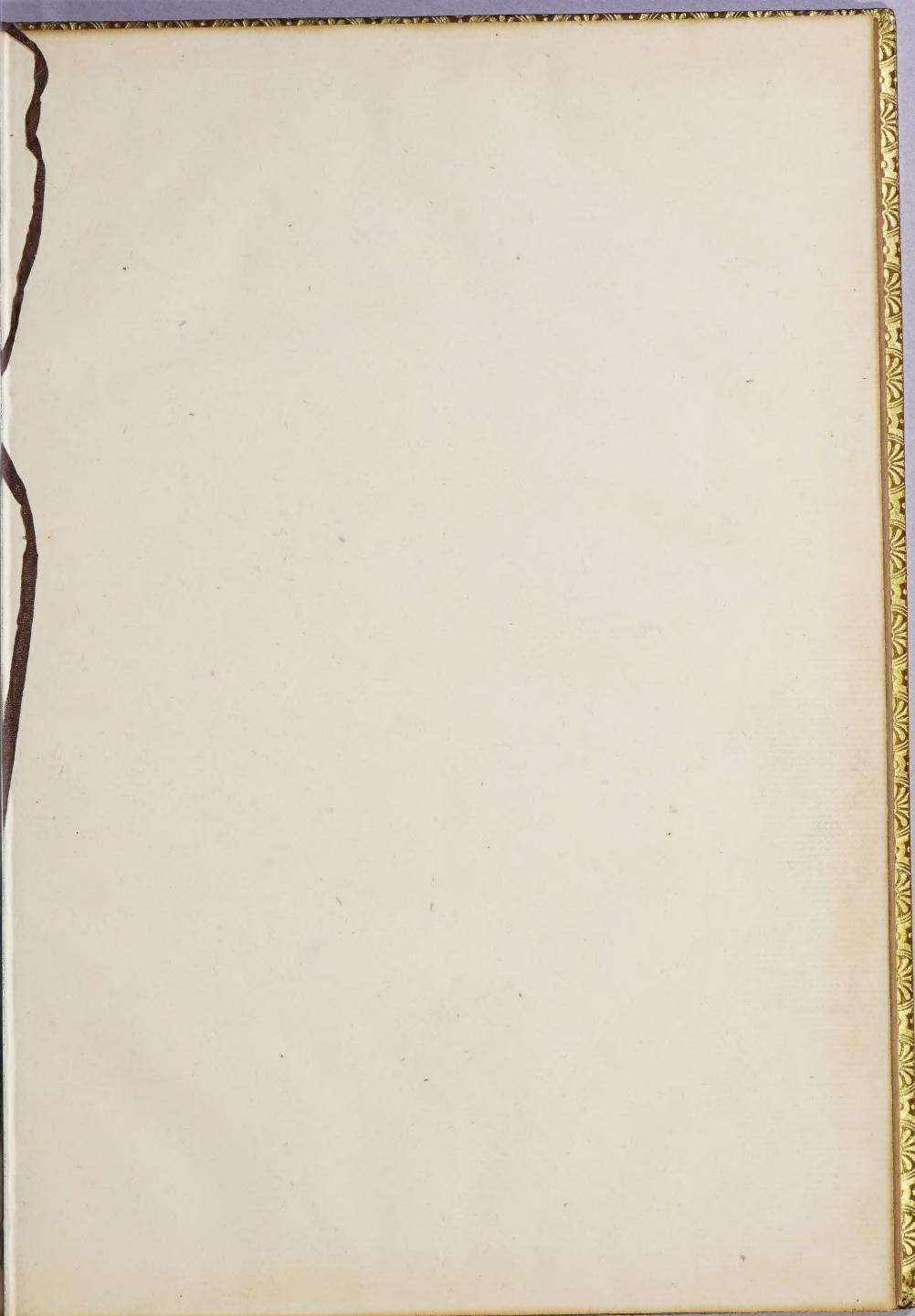




John Carter Brown.



BOUNDED BY MCKENZIE



Germany n° 365.

416

A RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO GVIANA.

DESCRIBING THE CLIMAT,

Scituacion, fertilitie, prouisions and commodities
of that Country, containing seuen Provinces, and
other Signories within that Territory: Together,
with the manners, customes, behauiors, and
dispositions of the people.

Performed by ROBERT HARCOVRT, of
Stanton Harcourt Esquire.

The Patten for the Plantation of which Country,
his Maiestie hath granted to the said ROBERT
HARCOVRT under the Great Seal.

NUMBER 1478.

The Land which we walked thorow to search it, is a very good Land.
If the Lord lone vs, he will bring vs into this land, and wil gine it vs.



AT LONDON

Printed by JOHN BEALE, for W. WELBY, and
are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church yard at the
Signe of the Swan. 1613.

JOHN CARTER BROWN



To the high and
Mighty Prince, CHARLES, Prince
of GREAT BRITAIN,



Auing had tryall
(most worthy Prince)
of your most renowned
Brother Prince Hē-
rie his many faours
towardes mee, and
princely furtherance of my humble sute
vnto his Maiestie your royll Father, and
our dread Soueraigne, for obtayning for
mee his gracious Letters Pattents for the
planting and inhabiting of all that tract of
Land, and part of Guiana, betweene the
riuer of Amazones, & Dessequebe, sci-

A 2 tuate

BOUNDED BY J. B. WILSON ZT.
THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

tuate in America, under the Equinoctiall
Line : Whereof I haue taken possession to
his Maiesties use, and discouered the ma-
ritime parts. I was greatly thereby incou-
raged to proceed in the enterprise, and had
(under his Maiesties fauour) devoted my
selfe unto his seruice. But now seeing (by
Gods permission) your excellent Brother
his princely Honour, by right of succession
is fallen vpon your Highnesse, and verily
hoping, that you will not onely equall, but
also exceed him in vertuous exercises, and
aduancing all honorable actiōs, and worthy
enterprises ; I haue in like maner religiou-
sly vowed the best fruits and effects of my
indeauors unto your Highnesse seruice.
And forasmuch as that part of the world
which wee now call America, was hereto-
fore in the yeere of our Lord 1170. disco-
uered, conquered, and possessed by Madoc,
one of the sons of Owen Gwyneth prince
of north-Wales : I therfore (in all humble
reuerence)

Gutyn Owen.

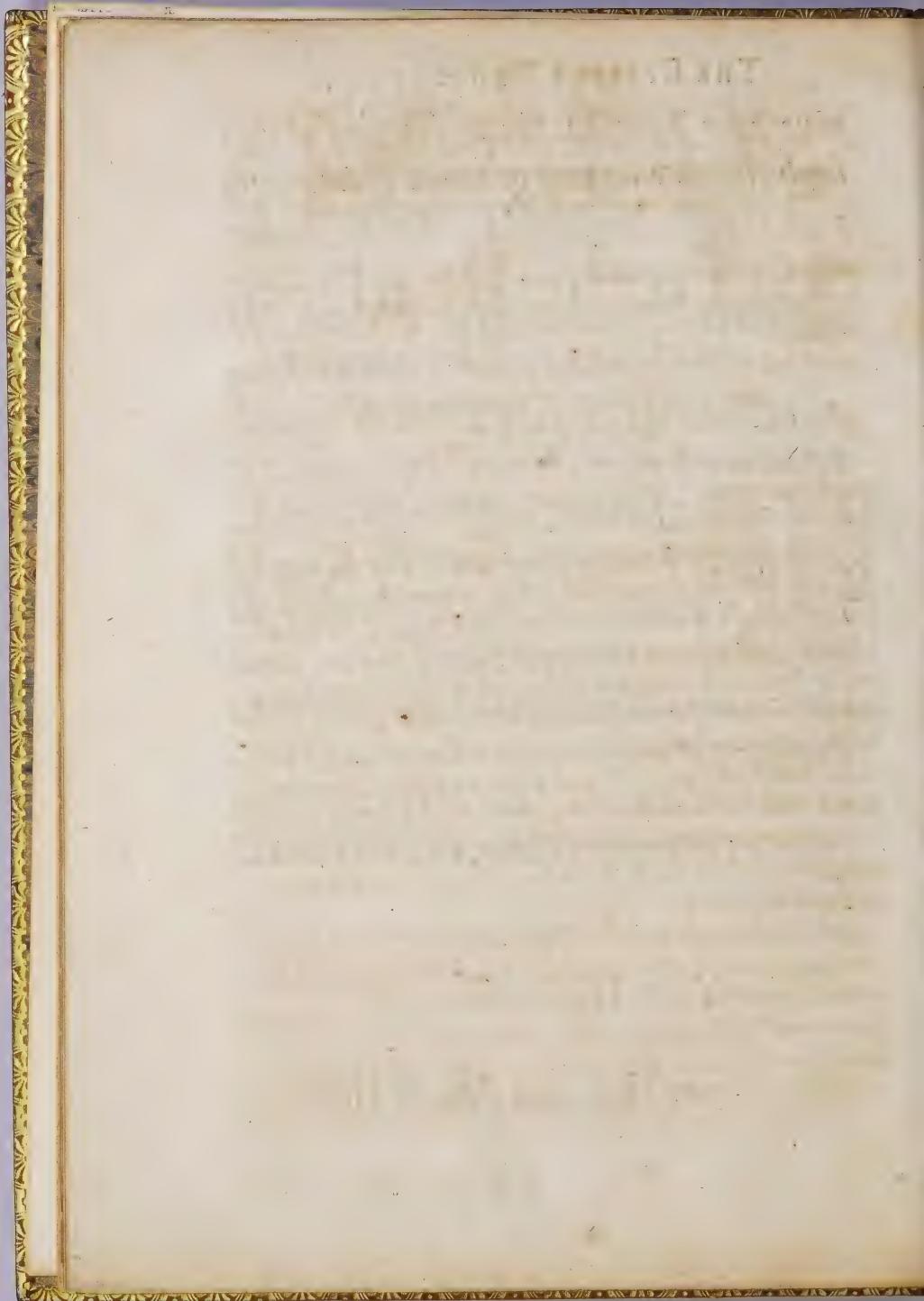
THE EPISTLE DEDICATOR Y.

reuerence I present the prosecution of this high Action vnto your gracious Patronage, principally belonging of right vnto you, being the honourable, true, and worthy Successor to the Principality of VVales. If my trauell & seruice therein shall performe ought, worthy of your Princely regard, I shall much glory thereat, and account it my happiest fortune, and greatest honour: And shall heartily pray vnto the King of Kings, to continue in your Highnesse a pious, and invincible heart; and to giue you a conquering and victorious hand; and the dominion of many rich and mighty Kingdomes in this world, and in the worlde to come, a Crowne of Glorie, in his eternall Kingdome.

Your Highnesse

most humble deuoted seruant,

ROBERT HARCOVRE





To the Readers, ADVENTVRERS, FAVORERS, and wel-willers of the Plantation in GVIANA.



*T*is the part of valiant and noble spirits to apply their indeuours to honourable and worthy atchiuements : but chiefly to frame their actions therein by the rule of vertue, and accomplish the end for which they were created, which is in their vocations to serue and gloriſe G O D , and to doe good unto others : For the better performance of their dueties in that behalfe , let them examine their inclinations and dispositions in the course of their life , and what they finde themſelues moſt inclined unto , to that let them ſeriously bend their forces ; either to cheriſh or ſuppreſſe it ; to follow or forſake it , according as it tendeth to vertue or vice ; to honour or diſgrace .

As touching the courses of life , inclining to the better part , ſome men are naturally giuen to bee ſchollers , either in Diuinity , Philoſophy , or other learning ; ſome are moſt inclined to be ſtatists ; ſome to be Souldiers , and trauellers ; ſome deſire to bee Citizens , and Merchants ; and ſome like beſt to leade a Countrey life , and follow husbandry ; and others ſome are

wholly

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wholly inclined to the Mechanicall trades, and handy crafts. In all which professions, as men are naturally addicted more, or lesse, they attaine to perfection, and may thereby accomplish the end for which they were created. But to undertake any profession contrary to a mans naturall inclination, is a losse of time, a worke that yeldeth no profit, but breedeth many inconueniences, and destroyeth nature: For the meere Scholler will never bee good Statif, Souldier, Merchant, nor Mechanicall tradesman, (yet learning is a singular helpe in all these professions) neither will the professed Souldier ever attaine to exquisite perfection in learning, or in the other profissons; so likewise of the rest. The naturall inclination of man, may bee somewhat restrained, corrected, and reformed, but is rarely and hardly altered.

Naturam expellas furca sic et, vsque recurret

In these and all other professions whatsoever, men may so proceede in their particular societies, that each severall company in his proper vocation, may bee a help, comfort, and support unto the rest: and they are firmly bound both by the law of God, and Nature, to exercise and follow their professions for the benefit of others: not couteuously seeking their owne gaine only thereby; but charitably, respecting first the glory of God, and then the honour of their Prince, and profit of their Countrey, which is the end for which they were created.

To the end therefore that our Countreymen of all professions in this Kingdome may bee worthily induced to performe their dutis in that kinde not only at home in their owne Countrey, but also abroade in frraigne parts, wheresoeuer any of our Nation shall bee employed, eyther by discouery or conquest, for the reducing of unknowne and barbarous people (void of all knowledge of God, and ciuill gouernement) to Christianity and the subiection and obedience of of our Soueraigne, and that such others as want imployment, or competent meane to fol-

low.

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low their professions, and are lipt aside from vertuous exercises, and honourable enterprises, to idle wantonnesse, effeminate disorders, and other extravagant courses of life, may be recalld, reformed, and encouraged (by better endeouours) to performe their dutyes to God, their Prince, and their Countrey. I thought it conuenient to propound unto them a worthy and memorabile enterprise: (for the prosecution and accomplishing whereof, it hath gratiouly pleased his Maiesty to grant mee priuiledge by Patent) namely, the discouery and plantation of a part of the great, rich, & mighty Empire of Guiana: wherein they shall finde variety of imployments to spend their times worthily in their severall vocations; plentifull meanes to supply all wants and necessities; and many worthy aduentures to obtaine immortall renowne and perpetuall fame.

And forasmuch as all mens actions are subiect to miscensure, and some (perhaps) may thinke the labour lost, which is bestowed in this enterprise, foreiudgeing, the Countrey being rude, barbarous, and heathen, to bee unprofitable; I will therefore here particularly shew wherein our Countreymen of the severall professions before mentioned, may profitably labour in this worke, and performe thereby to God a seruice most acceptable, and register their fame to all posteritie.

First, the Scholler in divine learning may worthily labour the conuersion of infinite numbers of unbelieuing people, who may be reduced to a quiet, sober, and ciuill life: the scoller in Philosophy, and other Learning, may doe much good by training vp of the youth in the knowledge of the litterall arts, and by the practise of his skill in Phisicke and Chirurgery: the Statist may highly aduance his Princes seruice, and his Countries good, by giuing ayd unto this action, and his discret and prouident furtherance in managing the busynesse thereof: The Souldier and Traueller, by bearing armes in the execution of this noble enterprise, and by memorable discoueries of strange

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and unknowne Countries and Nations, may open the way to increase and inlarge the Dominion of our Soueraigne: the Merchant by assisting the plantation there, and by erecting conuenient factories for that purpose, may highly increase the trade of merchandise, by returning thence the riches and commodities there found and gathered. The Countrey-man that professeth busbandry and tillage of the earth, may also be sufficiently imployed for the increase of corne and cattell, and in planting, gathering, and getting as many rare and necessary fruits and prouisions, as shall be needfull for the life of man. And lastly, the Mechanicall tradesman, and such as exercise the handy crafts, (in which company I include all sorts of labourers) may by this action of Guiana, highly aduance their trades and occupations, to their owne unspeakable profit, and benefit of others, by their diuers and sundry werkes for seuerall uses, and for persons of all quallity whatsoeuer; and may teach the people of that Countrey (being once converted to christianity, and brought to the knowledge of ciuill gouernement) such seuerall trades, as oure experience shall finde necessarie for them, and conuenient for vs.

Hauing heere particularly shewed wherein our Countrey-men of diuers professions may worthily follow their vocations, and imploy their endeouours in this action: I leaue the matter whereon they are to worke, to be more fully expressed in the following discourse.

And because they may the better be encouraged in this enterprise, by examples of the like nature: let vs looke into the discoueries and conquests, performed by the Spaniards, in the East and West Indies; but chiefly in the west: where with a small number, and as it were with a handfull of men, Hernando Cortez a Spaniard, in the yeere of our Lord 1519. discouered, and conquered that great, mighty, and rich Kingdome of New Spaine, and the Citie of Mexico.

And

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And in the yeere of our Lord 1531. Don Francisco Pizarro attempted the conquest of the great Kingdome of Peru ; he vanquished Atibalipa, the King of that Countrey, conquered and subdued many spacious and rich Provinces ; and in the end after infinite perils and dangers by practise of the Indians and much variety of fortune, by ciuill warres with his owne Nation, he attchiued his enterprise. The particulars of these discoueries and conquests, are more at large recounted by Peter Martyr in his Decades by Benzo, and divers other Authors, to which for breuities sake I referre you. The honour these Spaniards gained by these discoueries and conquests, was doubtlesse great : but the benefit that ensued to the Crowne of Spaine, and all the Spanish Nation thereby, was infinite beyond expectation, as amply may appeare in the Authors late mentioned, and in the Naturall and Morall history of the East and West Indies, written by Iosephus Acosta.

Let vs also note the wonderfull workes of God in those Countries, and his great mercy thereby shewed to the Indians, who by their continuall conuersation with Christians, are reduced from their abhominable life and cruell manners, to the knowledge of God, and their former infidelity, and to the fruition of the holy Ghost in Baptisme ; for in all those great Provinces, conquered in New Spaine, the people are generally converted to Christianity : for about the yeere of our Lord 1524. there went diuers learned men into those parts, who by learning the Indians languages, and their painefull diligence in teaching and instructing youth, did so effectually proceed in that laborious worke, that within the limits of many hundred leagues, there are few or none unchristened. The beginning of that Worke was very difficult, by reason of the unaptnesse of the Indians, so long imbrued in cruell sacrifices of humane blood, and abhominable Idolatry, and by the continuall malice of the diuell, rebelling against God, and striving to maintaine

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his owne kingdome: but in the end their constant and painefull indeuours so farre preuailed, that Christian religion increased amongst them, to the establisshing of many Bishopricks in New Spaine, besides diuers Schooles of learning. So likewise in Peru, and diuers other Countries, conquered by the Spaniards, the conuersion of the people haue proceeded to no leſſe admirable effects.

As touching the ſtate of common wealth, they haue all ſorts of Gouernours, and Magistrates in great honour and reputacion; houses of Nobility and Gentry flouriſh, and increase amonſt them; Souldiers, and trauellers are regarded highly, and worthily rewarded; Merchants, and tradesmen proſper, and gather wealth in extraordinary meaſure; what ſhall I ſay more, there bee few or no profeſſions or trades amongſt vs, in theſe parts of Christendome, but the ſame are uſed, followed, and practiſed in great perfection, both in New Spaine, Peru, and other parts of the Indies, where the Spaniards haue preuailed by their Conquests.

By theſe memorabla examples may our Nation (being in valour inferior to none other under Heauen) bee moued and stirred vp to the undertaking of this noble action of Guiana; which in reſpect of the climate, fertilitie of the ſoile, and tractable diſpoſition of the people (whereof in the following diſcourse I haue ſpoken more at large) doth aſſure vs that (with Gods fauour and aſſiſtance) as great effects may bee wrought in the conuersion of theſe Nations, and as great benefit, and commodity may arife to the Realme and Crowne of England, both in generall, and particnlar, as euer was performed or obtained by the Spaniſh Nation, ſince the firſt beginning of their trauels and diſcoveries.

For if they in New Spaine, and Peru, haue Cuchenille, Anir, and Cotton wooll; wee in Guiana haue alſo Cotton wooll Tobacco, Suger-Canes, diuers good commodities for Dyers,

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Dyers, and likewise in all likelihood Cuchenille; and sundry sorts of excellent wood for ioyners worke, and other uses. If they haue variety of Apothecary drugges, and Balsome for Phisicke, and Chirurgery; so also haue wee, and those that are of admirable vertue. If they haue gold, siluer, and other mettalls; Pearles, and pretious stonnes; so doublesse wee in time may haue the like, hauiug had good testimony therof already; as plainly shall appeare hereafter, when time better serueth.

Moreover, in singular aduantage wee haue before them to further, and aduance our enterprise, by the peculiar loue and affection of the people in those parts, towards our Nation before all others. For whereas the Spaniards were constrained by great labour, bloudy battailes, and much cruelty (for which they lost their hearts) to subdue the Indians; wee contrariwise are well entertained, and friendly received by them, being willing to hold commerce with vs; whereby wee haue a more secure and ready meane, to establish a peaceable and assured Commonwealth amongst them, for the imployment of all the severall professions of men mentioned before.

Finally, for your letter inducement to the worthy undertaking of his high action; let vs call to remembrance one excellent and materiall observation; that is the discouery of this Countrey of Guiana, was heretofore attempted by Sr. Walter Raleigh, who made an honurable entry thereinto by the riuer of Orénoque; what hee then, and there discouered, and how great and assured his hopes were, of gaining to our Countrey inestimable riches, and subduing to the Crowne of England a potent Empire, was effectually, and faithfully published to the world by his owne penne; which excellent discourse I wish you to peruse, proceeding from so wise and iudicall an Author; who if some knowne fortunes had not crossed his first intendments, for the prosecuting of that enterprise) had

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(in all likelihood) long before this time increased the honour of our Nation, by the reputation of the most famous and rich discouery and conquest that the world could afford.

Let vs herewithal obserue, that before his time it was often attempted by the Spaniards, but to small effect; for eyther by misfortune of shipwrack, discention amongst the most eminent persons in their Troopes, mutiny of the souldiers, mistaking of the Commanders, or violent fury of the Indians (who beare an inueterate and mortall hatred against them) they haue euer failed of their purpose: whereof the said discourse of Sr. Walter Raleigh maketh particular mention more at large.

The continuall losse, and great misfortunes that haue followed the Spaniards from time to time, in all their attempts of this discouery and conquest, for the space almost of an hundred yeeres; and the fortunate successe that most happily fauoured the other in his first attempt thercof, may bee a great presumtion, and may giue vs an assured hope, that the powerfull hand of God doth worke for vs in this behalfe; and hath reserued the execution of this action for the honour of our Nation.

Which forcible considerations, gaue me great encouragement to repaire the decay of so worthy an enterprise, not with intent to rob him of his honour, who first of all our Nation (nobly with great iudgement and valour) gaue the onset; but rather to doe him more honour, by working vpon his foundation, and prosecuting this project, according to his first designes, which doubtlesse aimed at the glory of God, his Soueraignes seruice, and his Countries good.

Hereupon I made triall of my fortune in the attempt, and haue found the successe so prosperous and hopefull, (although it hath beene chargeable vnto mee) and my acceptance so free and friendy amongst the Indians, that it hath giuen not only to my selfe, but also to the rest of my assciats, (who with the loue and good liking of the people, haue lived and remained in

Guiana

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Guiana for the space of three yeares) good assurance of repaying the charge past with treble recompence; and a resolute courage to proceed in the enterprise, to the prosecution whereof, we haue devoted both our substance and our selues.

And because the life of this Action consisteth in the timely progresse thereof, and requireth the assistance of many Aduenturers; I thought it very needful to lay before you these former examples, and materiall considerations: and therewithall doe recommend unto your view this following Discourse (wherein I haue compiled the hopefull fruites of my painefull travels) thereby to moue you to wipe away from your eyes, the cloudie incredulous blindnesse that possessed our forefathers in the dayes of Henry the seventh, when they rejected the offer made by Batholomew Columbus, in the behalfe of his brother Christopher Columbus, and therby lost the fruition of those inestimable riches in the West Indies, which now we see possessed by the Spanish Nation: And also doe invite and summon my Country-men in generall, to rouse vp their valour, to quicken and spurre on their endeauours, to be coadictors with vs in this action, both of honour and profit.

And because it may be objected to the discouragement of such as may haue otherwise a desire to inhabit Guiana, that the Spaniards inhabiting about Cumana, Margarita, and Trinidad, may disturb our Plantation, and indanger the liues of those that shall make the first settlement there; I thought good to resolve all such as haue affection to make themselves Conquerors of that goodly Countrey, that from the King of Spaines Indies nothing can offend them; for Guiana being seated in the head of the Brises, and to the wind-ward of all the Spanish Indies, the current also of the Sea setting to the West, maketh it impossible for any Shipping to turne it vp from the forenamed places towards vs. The Spaniard therefore can no way offend vs but by a preparation out of Spaine it selfe. And when

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Whensoeuer he shall finde himselfe at so great leisure, as to send a Fleet out of Spaine to seeke vs out upon the shallow coast of Guiana, either we shall frustrate that attempt by raising a Fort defensible for two or three moneths (for they must famish if they stay longer) or else by setting our selues aboue two or three of the ouerfallies of the Riuers, where one hundred men will defend themselves against fiftie thousand. But I am perswaded that the Spaniards will take great deliberation, and be well aduised of all insuing accidents, before they giae any attempt upon vs: for we doe not finde that they haue yet attempted any thing upon Virginia, which lieth in their way homeward from the West Indies, albeit there haue passed many years since the first Plantation there. And surely, if Virginia had not a sharpe winter, which Guiana hath not (which Countrey of Guiana is blest with a perpetuall Summer, and a perpetuall spring) and that it had that store of victuals which Guiana hath, it would in a short time grow to be a most profitable place. But thus much I can auow truely, that from Guiana, without any great labour, there may be retorne within the yeare, good store of Cotton Wooll, very rich Dyes, divers sorts of Gummes, many sorts of Fethers, all kindes of rich Woods, Balsamums, Jasper, and Porpherie stone, waxe, Honey, and Tobacco, and so every yeare may we pay the Transportation, untill we encrease in people to make Sugars, and discouer Mines.

If the paines past bestowed in my first attempt, may taste of your gratefull acceptance, and that I may obtaine your willing furtherance in the future, I shall then thinke my paines well imployed, and delight my selfe in labouring for your profit; and we all shall gaine honour and reputation, by undergoing the burden of so worthy a worke; whereby our Nation shall bee greatly enriched, the Dominion of our Soueraigne much enlarged, and Gods seruice in those Countries highly aduanced.

R. H.



A RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO

Guiana performed by Robert
Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt in the
Countie of OXFORD
Esquire.



N the yeare of our Lord 23. of March
1608. and the three and
twentieth of March when
I had furnished my selfe
with one ship of fowrescore
Tunnes called the *Rose* ;
a Pinnesse of sixe and thirtie
Tunnes called the *Patience* ; and a Shallop of
nine Tunnes called the *Lilly* , which I built at Dart-
mouth ; and had finished my other businesse there, and
prepared all things in readinesse to begin my voyage,
the winde reasonably seruing, I then imbarked my
companie, as followeth.

In the *Rose*, I was accompanied with captaine Edward Fisher, captaine Edward Haruey, master Edward Gifford, and my cozen Thomas Harcourt : And besides them, I had of Gentlemen and others one and thirtie
companie.

C

land-

2 *A vvoiage of discouerie to Guiana.*

land men, two Indians, and three and twentie Mariners and Saylers.

The Pati-
ence.

In the *Patience*, my brother captain *Michael Harcort* had with him of gentlemen and others twentie landmen, and eleuen Mariners and Saylers.

The Lilly.

In the *Lilly*, *Iesper Lilly* the Master, had one landman, and two Saylers : so that my iust number (too great for so few ships of no greater burden) was in all foure-score & seuenteen, wherof threescore wereland-men.

Land men 60.

They set saile
the 23. of
March.

Being thus imbarked, wee set saile from the Rainge at *Dartmouth* the said three and twentieth of March ; but the winde altering vpon a sudden, put vs back againe that euening ; and about two of the clock the next morning (it comming better for vs) we weighed anchor, and put to Sea : the euening following we lost sight of the *Lyzart*, and steered away for the *Canaries*.

The first of
April 1609.
The Shallop
in danger to
be lost.

Vpon Saturday the first of April 1609. towards the euening the winde increased and grew so violent, that my Shallop (which we towed in a Cablet by reason of the foule weather) was that night seperated from vs ; for by the rage and fury of the winde and Sea, the Cablet brake in sunder, and the little Barke was in great danger to be cast away, but it pleased God to prescrue her, for the next morning we discryed her to *Leeward* of vs, contrary to our expectation, haing giuen her lost.

They arive at
Alegranza.

Then holding on our course, the seventh day wee fell with *Alegranza* and *Lancerote*, two Islands of the *Canaries* : wee stoode in with *Alegranza* and came to anchor on the South-west side thereof ; that euening and the next day I landed my company to exercise their limbs on shoare : in this Island we found no inhabitants

habitants, nor fresh-water, neither fruitfull tree, plant, herbe, grasse, nor any thing growing that was good, onely an abundance of vnwholsome Sea-foule, which after one meale were vnsauory & distasteful, & a few wilde Capritos, or wilde Goats, which the craggy rocks defended frō our hands, and hungry mouthes.

The eighth of Aprill we departed from *Alegranza*, and directed our course for *Tenerife*, another of the I-^{Tenerife.} slands. The eleventh day I sent the Pinnesse, and the Shalloppe to water at the calmes, and there to attend my comming; but with my Shippe I held my course for *Orotauo*, a towne on the other side of the Island, in hope to get some wine amongst the Merchants there; but not being able (by reason of a contrary winde) to double *Punta de Nega*, wee altered our course from wine to water. And the twelfth day wee Passed by *Santa Cruz*, and watered that euening at the Calmes.

This watering place is very conuenient for all such as passe by those Islands, and is thus to bee found; ^{An excellent} watering there is a wooden crosse neere vnto it, the high *Pike* place. ^{place.} of *Tenerife* beareth due North from it. There is also a ledge of rockes to the Eastward of the landing place, which is a short Sandy bay. When you are landed, you shall finde the place about fourty or fifty yarde from the Sea side.

The next day we met againe with the Pinnesse and the Shalloppe, who missing of the right place, had not yet watered, wherefore wee stood backe againe to guide them to it; but the winde preuenting vs, enforced them to seeke for water elsewhere, which with some dificulty they obtained vpon the fifteenth day in the morning.

decid n

4 *A voyage of discouerie to Guiana.*

Then wee stood on our course for the riuier of *Wia-*
poco in *Guiana*, hauing a prosperous winde, faite wea-
ther, and a smooth Sea. The ninth day of May, wee
 fell into the current of the great and famous riuier of
Amazones, which putteth out into the Sea such a
 violent and mighty stremme of fresh water, that being
 thirty leagues from land, wee drunke thereof, and
 found it as fresh and good as in a spring or poole.

The riuier of
Amazones.
 Fresh water
 in the Sea 30
 leagues from
 land.

Isop's Acoſtæ. This riuier for the great and wonderfull breadth,
 (contayning at the mouth neere Sixty leagues) is
 rightly termed by *Iosephus Acoſta* the Emprefſe and
Hieron. Giraua Tarraconenſis Queene of all flouds: and by *Hieronimus Giraua Tarraconenſis*: it is ſaid to bee the greatest not only of all *India*, but also of the whole world; and for the greatness
 is called of many the sweete Sea: It riſeth and floweth
 from the Mountaines of *Peru*, and draweth out her
 ſtreams in many windings & turnings vnder the Equinoctiall, for the ſpace of one thouſand & five hundred
 leagues and more: although from her fountaines and
 ſprings vnto the Sea it is but ſix hundred. When wee
 entred into the aforesaid current, wee ſounded, and
 had forty four fadome water, sandy sounding. The tenth day the colour of the water changed, & became
 muddy, whitish, and thicke; then wee ſounded againe at twelue of the clooke at noone, and had thir-
 teene fadome; and ſauenteene at fourte in the after
 noone. The eleauenth day at eight of the clooke in
 the morning we made land, the vttermoſt point there-
 of bearing West from vs, and came to anchor in ſive
 fadome water.

The 11 of
 May they
 made land in
Guiana.

At night the *Patience* putting in to neare the ſhoare
 came to anchor in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fadome water vpon the floud,
 which

which fell from her vpon the ebbe, and left her dry vpon the Oaze, and the next floud comming in, did so shake and beate her against the ground, that before shee could get off, her rudder was beaten away, and her ribbes so rent and crashed, that if Almighty God had not preserved her, she had been wrackt: but

The Patience
is in danger of
wrackt.

(God be thanked) with much adoe shee came off into deeper water, and intended her rudder, as well as the time and place would afford meanes. Then wee followed on our course, coasting along to the North-north-west, the land so trending. It is very shoale all along this coast; the ground soft oaze, but no danger to bee feared, keeping our ship in ffeare of no water.

When wee came to the latitude of two degrees and a halfe, wee anchored in a goodly bay, by certayne Islands, called *Carripapoory*. I did at that time for bearre to make particular discouery of this coast, intending (if God spare me life) to make a perfect discouery of the famous riuers of *Amazones*, and of their severall branches, and countiess bordering vppon it, and of all this tract of land from the *Amazones*, vnto the riuer of *Wiapoco*, which containeth many goodly Provinces, and Signories, which are in this discourse, but briefly mentioned. For at this time I purposed only to prosecute my first project, which hastened mee vnto another place.

Islands called
Carripapoory.

From hence I stood along the coast, and the seuenteenth of May, I came to anchor in the Bay of *Wiapoco*: where the Indians came off vnto vs in two or three * Canoës, as well to learne of what Nation we were, as also to trade with vs, who understanding

The Bay of
Wiapoco.

Indian boats.

that wec were English men boldly came aboard vs
one of them could speake our language well, and was
knowne to some of my company to bee an Indian,
that sometime had been in England, and serued
Sr. John Gilbert many yeeres: they brought with them
such dainties as their country yeeldeth; as hennes, fish,
pinas, platanaes, potatoes, bread of *Cassau*, and such
like cates, which were heartily welcome to my hungry
company: In recomponce whereof, I gaue them
kniues, beades, Iewes trumpes, and such toies, which
well contented them. But when I had awhile enter-
tained them, and made knowne vnto them the re-
turne of the Indian *Martyn* their countryman, whom
I brought with mee out of England, they seemed ex-
ceeding ioyfull, supposing that hee had been dead,
being aboue fourie yeares since hee departed from
them.

The Indian before mentioned to haue serued Sr.
John Gilbert (whose name was Iohn) whilst hee liued
(for he is now dead, and died a Christian) was a great
helpe vnto vs, because hee speake our language much
better then either of those that I brought with mee,
and was euer firme & faithful to vs, vntill his death. By
him I vnderstood that their town was scituate vpon the
east side of the hil in the mouth of *Wiapoco*, & was called
Caripo: that the Indian *Martin* was Lord therof, and
that in his absence his brother was chiefe. Moreouer
hee certified me that the principall Indian of that ri-
uer was called *Carasana*, (who by good fortune) was
then at *Caripo*, and so hauing spent sometime in other
conference and friendly entertainment, they tooke
their leaue, and departed for that time. I sent one of

A village cal-
led *Caripo*.

my

my company with them to giue notice to *Carasana*, & the rest of the Indians of *Caripo*, that I had brought home their Countryman *Martin*, whom they all thought to be dead, and another of their Nation also, who had kindred and friends amongst them: to desire him to come aboord my ship, and to bring with him the principall Indians of *Caripo*, that I might declare vnto them the cause of my comming into their Country, and conferre with them of other matters intended for their good. The next day I came into the riuer of *Wiapoco*, and Anchored ouer against the *Sandy Bay*.

A messenger sent to the Indians.

The day following the Indians came aboord as I had desired and brought vs good store of their Country prouision: *Carasana*, and one or two more of them were attired in old clothes, which they had gotten of certaine Englishmen, who (by the direction of Sir *Walter Raleigh*) had traded there the yeere before; the rest were ali naked both men and women; and this I obserued amongst them, that although the better sort of men (especially the *Taioes*) doe couer their priuities, by wearing ouer them a litle peece of Cotton cloth pretily wounen after their manner; yet did I neuer see any of their women couered in any part, either aboue or beneath the waste; albeit they daily conuerced amongst vs, but were all (as the plaine prouerbe is) euē starkē belly naked.

The Indians came aboord.

The chiefe men of the Nation of the *Taioes* couer their priuities.

The women generally goe all naked.

At their comming aboord my ship, first *Carasana* as the principall amongst them, and after him the rest, saluted and welcomed vs after their rude maner. I vied them with all curtesie, and entertained them as wel as the straight roome would giue me leaue, giuing them

8 *A voyage of discouerie to Gutana.*

them good store of *Aquanite*, which they loue exceedingly: I presented to their view their two countrymen, *Maryn the Lord of their towne*, and *Anthony Canabre*, who was a christian, and had liued in *England* fourteen years, both which I had brought home vnto them: when they beheld them, and after salutations, and some conference knew to bee the same persons, whom they supposed had been long since dead, they expressed much ioy and contentment: and vnderstanding (from their owne mouthes) how well I had vsed them, they seemed to bee better pleased with our comming: and when their rude salutations to their new come countrymen were ended, I tooke them apart, and thus declared the cause of my comming.

Their confe-
rence with
the Indians.

First, I brought to their remembrance the exploits performed by *Sr. Walter Raleigh* in their country, in the raigne of our late Soueraigne Queene *Elizabeth*, when (to free them from seruitude) hee most worthily vanquished the Spaniards at *Trinidad*; burned their towne: tooke their Gouernour *Don. Anthonio de Berreo* prisoner; deliuered fise of the Indian Kings: im-
prisoned, and bound by the necke with collers of Iron; and with great labour and perill, discouered the riuier of *Orenoque*, and the countreyes adioyning, as far as the Prouince of *Aromaya*, the countrey of *Topiawary*, and the riuier of *Caroly* beyond it. And that their countreymen called the *Orenoqueponi*, (who are the borderers of *Orenoque*), did then most willingly submit and render themselves vnder the subiection of the late Queene; all which they well remembred, and said, that *Sr. Walter Raleigh* promised to haue returned againe vnto them long since.

The *Orenoque-
poni* rendered
themselves
subiects to
Queene Eli-
zabeth.

Then

Then I excused his not returning according to his promise, by reason of other imployments of great importance imposed vpon him by the late Queene: shewing them moreouer, that when he could not (for that cause) returne himselfe, hee sent Captaine *Keymis* to visite them, and to bring him true intelligence of their estate, (supposing that he had left no Spaniards behind him at *Trinidad* of power to molest them) to the end that releef & aid might be prepared for them, according to their necessities, and oppression of their enemis. Then I told them of the death of the late Queene, whereby that businesse of theirs was againe hindered.

Moreouer I declared vnto them, that our gracious Soueraigne Lord King *James*, who now raigneth ouer vs, (being the onely right and lawfull heire, and Successor, to the Crowne and dignity of the Realme of *England*, after the death of the late Queene) was throughout the whole land proclaimed King of *England*; and so comming to raigne ouer vs, hath been euer since busied in ordering the State and affaires of the Kingdome, which being (by his great wisdome) settled in tranquillity and peace, like a good, gracious, and worthy King, doth now permit his subiects to trauell abroad into forraigne Countryes, and Nati-
ons to aid and assist all such as are vniustly molested by their enemies. Whereupon I, and the rest of these worthy Gentlemen my associats and friends, hauing intelligence by some that had been followers of Cap-
taine *Charles Lee*, (who was a man well knowne a-
mongst them, and heretofore had taken possession of their Country to his Maiesties vse, and was planted to his Meie-
sties vse. Possession of the Country taken at *Wia-*
poco, by Cap-
taine *Lee* to his Meie-
sties vse.

diuers yeares in *Wiapoco*, where he lyeth buried) of the great variance and discord depending betweene them the allyed nations, the *Taios*, *Arwaccas*, *Sappaios*, & *Paramontos*; and their enimies the *Charibes*; (all inhabiting betweene the riuers of *Amazones*, and *Dessequebe*) haue made a long and dangerous voyage in those Parts, to appease their discentions, and defend them against the *Charibes*, or other enimies that shall molest or oppresse them: and now being their arived, doe intend to make search in those countries for convenient places, where such of our Nation as shall hereafter come to defend them, may bee fitly seated to dwell amongst them; that if any of those Nations shall attempt at any time to disturb the quiet liuing of their neigboures, they may haue store of English friends at hand and amongst them, that will not spare their paines to appease their discords, nor their liues to defend them from harme.

When I had thus declared vnto them the cause of my comming, they made this answere; that with our comming they weare well pleased; but our number of men they thought to great, that they wanted meanes to prouide vs bread sufficient for them all, hauing but a smale towne, few gardines, and slender prouision for their owne companies, because since Captaigne *Lee* his death, and his mens departure from them, they neuer made prouision for any strangers.

I replied, that albeit their towne was small, and their gardines few, (for the grounds wherein they plant their *Cassani*, whereof they make their bread, they call their gardines) yet their countrey was full of inhabitants, and had store of gardines to supplie our

our wants of bread, and was plentifully stored with other prouisions sufficient for a greater number, which I desired might be weekly brought vnto vs, as need required, for that I meant not to take it without recompence, but would give them for it such commodities as should well please them, which they wanted: as axes, hatchets, kniues, beades, looking-glasses, Iewes trumps, and such like things wherein they most delight.

Then they desired to consult amongst themselues, The Indians
goe to coun-
cel. which I permitted, and expected their answere aboue two howres, which time they spent in debating the matter after their maner, & drinking *Aquauite*, and in the end desired my presence, and made me this answere.

That they were contented and well pleased wee Their answere. should liue amongst them; that they would furnish vs with houses to lodge in, and prouide all necessaries for vs in the best manner they could. But whereas I said our King would permit his people to liue & abide amongst them, and defend them against their enimies; they answered, it was a thing they greatly desired, and had expected long, and now they made much doubt thereof, and said they were but words, hauing heretofore been * promised the like, but nothing performed. To resolute that doubt, and make * By Sr. Walt.
Raleigh, and
Cap^t. Lee. good my speeches, I tould them that what I had spoken should certainly bee performed, and to that end would leaue my brother in their countrey, and some of my company with him, to dwell amongst them, vntill a greater supplie might bee sent from England for their better defence. Then they seemed to give credit to my words: And so after much talke, and

The Indian
Martyn goeth
ashoare.

The English
take land.

The English
feasted by the
Indians.
The gratefull
offer of Mar-
tyn.

many complements to please the naked people, I gaue to *Cara sana* a sword, and to the rest some other things, which pleased them well: and then after their manner taking their leaue, they departed. The next day the Indian *Martyn* went ashore, and seemed ioyfull that hee had againe recovered his owne home.

The day following I tooke land, with my companies in armes and colours displayed, and went vp vnto the towne, where I found all the women and children standing at their doores to behold vs. The principall Indians came out vnto me, and invited me into the Captaines house, which vntill the returne of *Martyn* belonged vnto his brother, as chiefe Lord in his absence: I went vp with them, and was friendly feasted with many kinds of their Country cates; when I had well eaten and refreshed my selfe, *Martyn* tooke mee by the hand and said, that hee had not any thing wherewith to requite my kindnesse towards him, in such manner as hee desired; neither had hee such delicate fare, and good lodging for vs, as in England heretofore wee had been vsed vnto: but humbly intreated mee to accept of his house in good part for my selfe, and the Gentlemen of my company; and the rest should bee lodged in other Indian houses adioyning: and that such prouisions as the Country yeelded, should bee prouided for vs. His speech was approued by the rest of the Indians present, who tooke mee by the hand one after another, and after their manner bade mee welcome. I gaue them many thanks, & some rewards for their kind entertainment; and the disposed my company in conuenient lodgings: but

but yet I kept a continual guard, as in time of warre.

When I had thus settled my company at this vil-
lage, I went out to view the scituacion of the place, and
the aduantages for defence thereof. It is a great rockie
Mountaine, not accessable by reason of fast woods, and
steep rockes, but only in certaine places, which are
narrow foote-paths, very steepe and easie to bee de-
fended: whereby wee were lodg'd as in a Fort, and
most conueniently in respect the harbour was so neer,
for our shippes did ride at anchor vnderneath vs, ouer
against the foote of the hill.

The English
settled at Cari-
p^o in Wiapeco.
The strength
of the place.

Being thus arriued vpon the Coast, I found the time
of the yeare so vnseasonable for our purpose, that (by
reason of continuall raines) wee were constrained to
lie still and doe nothing for the space of three weekes,
or a moneth; in which idle time I conferred with the
Indians, sometime with one, sometime with another;
and by helpe of my Indian *Anthony Canabre*, and the
Indian *John* aboue mentioned (whom I vsed for my
interpreters) I gathered from them as well as I could,
the State of their Country; the manner of their go-
uernement and liuing; how they stood with their
neighbours in tearmes of peace, and warre; and of
what power and strength they were. I inquired also
of the seasons of the yeare in those parts; of their di-
vision, and account of times, and numbers; of the
prouisions of their Country for victuals, and other
necessaries; and made a diligent inquiry of all the
commodities their Country yeeldeth, & what things
were of most estimation amongst them; all which I
haue briefly declared vnto your Highnesse in this
following discourse.

D 3 *1609.11.14.1609.11.14.* This

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The bounds
and limits of
Guiana.

Arrapoco a
braunch of
Amazones.

Arraway.]

Maicary.
Anaki-v-ry
chiefe of the
Yaos.

Morooga.

Conawini.

Cooshebery.
Leonard Rapa-
go Lord of
Cooshebery.

This goodly Country, and spacious Empire, is on the North parte bounded with the Sea, and the great Riuers of *Orenoque*, wherein Sr. *Walter Raleigh* performed his worthy and memorable discouery: on the East and South parts, with the famous Riuer of *Amazones*; and on the West part with the Mountaines of *Peru*.

The westermost branch of the River of *Amazones* that falleth into the Sea; is caled *Arrapoco*; vpō which riuer are seated many goodly Signories wel deseruing a perticular discouery, which shall (by Gods permission) bee performed hereafter. To the North of *Arrapoco* is the riuer of *Arraway*, which is a goodly riuer, discouering a gallant Country. From *Arraway* vnto the riuer of *Cassipurogh* extendeth the Prouince of *Arricary*; containing the Signories of *Arraway*, *Maicary*, and *Cooshebery*; of which *Anakyury* is Principall, who by Nation is a *Yao*, and fled from the borders of *Orenoque* for feare of the Spaniards, to whom hee is a mortall enimy. Hee hath seated himselfe in the Prouince of *Arricary*, and now dwelleth at *Morooga* in the Signiory of *Maicari*. To the N. Norwest of whichthere falleth into the Sea a riuer called *Conawini*, wherevpon the Signiory of *Cooshebery* bordereth; whereof an Indian named *Leonard Ragapo* is Chiefe, vnder the subiection of *Anaki-v-ry*. This Indian is christoned, and hath been heretofore in England with Sr. *Walter Raleigh*, to whom hee beareth great affection; hee can a little vnderstand and speake our language, and loueth our Nation with all his heart. During my aboade at *Wia-poco*, hauing intelligence of him, and of his Country, and that certaine stones were found therein, suppo-
sed

sed to bee Diamants : I sent my Cozen Captaine Fisher to discouer the same, and to fetch some of those stones, to bee resolued of the truth.

At his comming thither, Leonard intartained him with all kindenesse, not after the ordinary rude manner of the Indians, but in more chauill fashion, and with much respect and loue, hee furnished him with guides to conduct him through the Country to the place where the Stones were found, being fifty miles Southward vp into the Land : beyond which place there is an high Mountaine appearing in sight, called Cowob, and on the top thereof (as the Indians report) a great Lake or Poolc, full of excellent fish of diuers kindes. The Country was as pleasant and delightfull, as euer any man beheld ; but the stones not Diamonds : yet they were Topases, which being well cut, and set in Gold by a cunning workeman, doe make as faire a shew, and giue as good a lustre as any Diamant whatsoeuer : which yeeld good hopes of better to be found hereafter : For where the Topas is found on the Mountaines of Tenaferen, in the East Indies, the greatest store of Diamants are also found.

A Mountaine called Cowob

Topases in Co. 64
isberry.

When my kinsman returned, Captaine Leonard came with him to Wiapoco, (being aboue an hundred miles from his owne Country) only to visite mee and my company, for the great loue hee did beare to Sir Walter Raleigh, and our Nation. I much marueiled to see him, for assuredly hee is the brauest Indian of all those parts.

After hee had been with mee a day or two, hee earnestly requested mee to send some of my company into his Countrey, which hee greatly commended for the

16. *A voyage of discouerie to Guiana.*

The quality
of the Pro-
vince of Coos-
shebery.

the wholsome ayre, and plenty of victuals, alleging that the place where then wee liued (by his owne ex- perience) was very vnhealthfull ; that our men would there bee subiect to sicknesse, and die : and for an in- stance hee named Captaine Lee, and his company, who formerly were planted there, and almost all dy- ed by sicknesse in the same place : But hee assured me that his owne Country *Cooshebery* was of a good ayre, pleasant, and healthfull ; that there they might haue roome sufficient to build English houses in, (for those were the words hee vsed) that thither they should be welcomme and should want nothing. Much hee per- swaded to draw mee to his desire, which by his im- portunity I granted, and accordingly performed it ; finding his Country answerable to his report ; being for the most part champion ground, naturally in- termixt of plaine fields, fruitfull meadowes, and good- ly woods, in such admirable order, as if they had been planted artificially by handy labour. The fields ap- pearing aboue the meadowes in pleasant and delight- full manner, presenting here and there vnto the eye, from stately Mounts, most beautifull and lively pro- spects : the meadowes bordering on every side be- tweene the fields and woods, the woods growing in the lowest valleyes betwixt the meadowes, and com- monly are watered with sweete and pleasant fresh stremes running through them : which strange & rare mixture of Mounts, valleyes, meadowes, fields, and woods, afford as excellent and healthfull habitations as can bee wished or desired, but is not greatly peo- pled.

From the riuier of *Cassipurogh N.* Westward to the
riuer

riuer of *Arracow*, and vp further into the land towards the West, and Southwest, as farre as the riuers of *Army*, (which falleth into *Wiapoco* aboue the ouerfallies) extend the Prouinces of *Arracoory*, and *Morownia*, which also to the landward (by the relation of my Brother Captaine *Michael Harcourt*, and Captaine *Harney*, who haue trauelled and discouered those parts) are pleasant and delightfull plaine Countries, like vnto *Cooshebery*. The *Arracoory* Countrey is well peopled, and their chiefe Captaine is called *Ipero*. Betwixt the *Wiapocoories* and *Arracoories* there is no hearty loue and friendship, yet in outward shew they hold good quarter. In *Morownia*, there is also store of people, which are friendly Indians. In that Prouince there is a very high Hill called *Callipuny*, fashioned like a Sugerloafe, or a *Pyramides*, which ouervieweth and discouereth all the Territories adioyning aboue an hundred miles.

*Arracoory &
Morownia*

*An excee-
ding high
Hill called
Callipuny.*

Beyond the Country of *Morownia* to the Southward bordering the riuer of *Army*, is the Prouince of *Norrak*; the people thereof are *Charibes*, and enemies both to the *Morrowinnes* the inhabitants of *Morownia*, and to the *Wiapocoories*; who are also vnder the subiection of *Anaky-v-ry*, the Principall and greatest Lord, or *Cassique* of all the *Yaos* in those Prouinces, bordering vpon the Sea betwixt the *Amazones*, South-eastward, and *Dessequebe* North-westward.

From the riuer of *Amazones* to the Bay of *Wiapoco*, there fall into the Sea these riuers following: *Arrapoco* (a branch of *Amazones*) *Arraway*, *Micary*, *Conawini*, and *Cassipurogh*: In the Bay of *Wiapoco* to the East of the laid riuer, there falleth into the Sea the riuer of

*Riuers falling
into the Sea,
betweene A-
mazones and
Wiapoco.*

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Wianary
creeke.

The Prouince
of Wiapocoory.

Carasana.
Arriquona.
Casurino.

Riuers faling
into the Sea,
to the N.
West of wi-
apoco.

Muccumbro
an Iland.

Arracow; and into Arracow falleth the riuer of *watts*. To the North of *Wiapoco* there is a smal creeke called *Wianary*, which letteth in the Sea adaiers iorney Westward vp into the land: some take this creeke to bee a riuer, but they doe erre in that opinion, it hauing neither spring nor fountaine from whence it falleth. To the North, and N. west of the said creeke, there is a ridge of high Mountains running towards the riuer of *Apurwaca*, the soile whereof is excellent & fertile for Tobacco, and beareth the best of all those parts; so are the Suger-canes there growing the best and fairest that are found vpon the Coast: and all the tract of Land betwixt the riuers of *Wiapoco*, and *Apurwaca*, is accounted the Prouince of *Wiapocoory*, containing the Signiories of *Wiapoco*, and *Wianary*. Beneath the ouerfallies in *Wiapoco*, (which are forty miles distant from the Sea) there is much people, both of *Yaios*, and *Arwaccas*: of the *Yaios* in this riuer *Carasana* is chiefe, Of the *Arwaccas*, *Arriquona* is Principall. In *Wianary* there are few Indians, and *Casurino* is their chieftaine.

To the N. west of the Bay of *Wiapoco*, there fall into the Sea the riuers of *Apurwaca*, *Cowo*, *Wio*, and *Cai-anne*. *Apurwaca* is a goodly riuer, and well inhabited; *Cowo* is void of inhabitants; *Wio* is a faire riuer and leadeth many daies iourney into the high land, and discouereth a firtile and hopefull Countrey. At *Cai-anne* there is an excellent harbour for shipping of any burden, which heretofore by Captaine Lawrence Keymis was called *Port Howard*: On the Starboord side as you enter this harbour there is an Iland of low land called *Muccumbro*, scituate betwixt the riuers of *Cai-anne*

ane and *Mecchoria*, containing in circuit about sixteene leagues. In this Island there are two Hils, the one called *Muccumbo*, whereof the Island taketh the name; the other called *Cilicedemo*: from these Hils the greatest part of the Island may bee ouerviewed, which containeth many goodly pastures, and meadowes intermixt with some woods, and is full of Deere, both red and fallow.

On the Larboord side, as you enter *Caiane* there is another Island of high Land, called *Mattoory* in quantity much like vnto the first; this Island for the commodious scituatiōn, is of great effect for the defence of the harbour, affording naturally two such notable conuenient places for the planting of Ordinance for that purpose, as no industry of art could devise better, or more available.

*Mattoory an
Island.*

The inhabitants of this Prouince of *Caiane*, are *Charibes*, their principall commander is called *Arrawicary ché fe Cap-*
Arrawicary ché fe Cap-
taine of the
Caiane.
before mentioned: we haue found him trusty and faithfull to our Nation; but to our friend *Leonard of Cooshebery*, hee is a mortall enemie. At this mans house I left fourre or fve men placed at *Caiane*.

To the South-westward of these Prouinces aboue mentioned towards the high land, there bee many others which hereafter shall bee more exactly discribed by a second discouery.

These Prouinces and Signories to the Landward are not plentifullly inhabited; the greatest numbers of

The manner
of their go-
uernement.

Murder and
Adultery pu-
nished by
death.

The Indians
by nature ie-
alous ouer
their wiues.

The Indians
haue manie
wiues.

Diuers lan-
guages in
Guiana.

The Charibes
most ancient
vpon the sea
coast.

people, are seated neere vnto the riuers, and trauell from place to place in *Canoes*. There is no settled gouernement amongst them, onely they acknowledge a superiority, which they will obay as far as they please. In euery Prouince or Signiory there is a Chiefe Casique, or Captaine, commanding all: So likewise in euerie Towne and Village, they commonly chastice murder and adultery by death, which onely are the offences punished amongst them, and certaine persons are appointed by them to execute those punishments.

The Indians take wiues ouer whom they are extreamly iealous, and expect great continencie in them; for if they take them in adultery, they presently cause their braines to be beaten out. The better sort of persons, haue every one of them two or three wiues, or more, the rest but one; accounting him that hath most wiues, the greatest man. Their wiues (especially the elder sort) are as seruants vnto them, for they make their bread and drinke, dresse their meate, serue them at meales, and doe all the other busynesse about the house.

These Prouinces are peopled with diuers Nations of seuerall languages, namely, *Yaos, Arwaccas, Sappaios, Paragotos, and Charibes*. The *Charibes* are the ancient inhabitants, and the other Nations are such as haue beene chased away from *Trinidad*, and the borders of *Orenoque*. And forasmuch as they haue vnted them-selues in those parts, the *Charibes* haue held them in continuall warres, but the *Yaos* and the oþer Nations their Allyes, are growne so strong, that they haue constrained the *Charibes* of the Sea coast to contract a peace with them, yet beare no hearty loue the one Nation to the other: But with the *Charibes* inhabiting the in-land parts

parts vpon the Mountaines, they haue as yet no peace at all ; for they doe often times come downe vpon them in great numbers, spoile and burne their houses, kill their men, and carry away their weomen, which is the greatest cause of warre and hatred amongst them: whereof our men haue seene experience in *Cooshebery*;

The Indians
make warre
for their weo-
men.

where happened an accident worth the obseruing, which I will here declare vnto your Highnesse. The Indian *Leonard Ragapo*, before mentioned, is a *Yato*, who finding the Country of *Cooshebery* slenderly inhabited, hath seazed vpon it for his owne Signiorie ; and at his earnest request, I sent foure Gentelmen of my company to remaine there with him. The naturall inhabitants that dwell vpon the vttermost bounds thereof, towards the South, and West, are *Charibes*, and enemies to him, and to his Nation: for while our men

(vnknowne to the *Charibes*) staied at *Cooshebery*, they assembled themselues together to the number of 200. The Charibes
warre vpon
Leonard.

and spoiled houses, roasted one woman, tooke many prisoners, & intended to assault him also: which to prevent he armed about 50. of his Indians, with their vsuall weapons ; which are Bowes and Arrowes, long staves sharpened at the point, and with fire hardened : wooden Swords and Targets very artificially made of wood, and painted with Beasts, and Birds ; He requested also our men to aide and assist him with their muskets, which I commanded them to doe, vpon all such occasions offered: And so being all in readinesse, *Leonard* (as their captaine) led them on to intercept his enemies ; and as I haue heard by M^r. *Henry Baldwin*, (who then was present, and to obserue the manner

The vsuall
weapons of
the Indians.

Leonard des-
reth aid of
the English.

of their warres) gave him leaue to command all) hee brauely performed that exploit, in good order after their manner, and with great iudgement and resoluti-
on. For in the Front, he first placed our foure English-
men, by two in a rancke; next to them, two Indians
armed with wooden Swords and Targets; then
two archers; and after them two men with sharpned
staues, instead of pikes; and in like manner ordered,
and ranked all his Company. Being thus prepared, he
marched against the Charibes, who (neer at hand) were
comming in the same order towards him; but when
they approched, & (vnexpected) perceued our English
men amongst the *raios*, they were much amazed, and

The Charibes amazed at the sight of the English.
made a sudden stand: which *Leonard* perceiuing,
guessed rightly at the caule, and instantly did make
good vse of that aduantage. Hee commanded his
owne company to keepe their Station, himselfe with
a sword in his hand (which I had giuen him) and a
Target of his owne fashion, went boldly towards
them to parley with their Captaines. And hauing
called them out, hee reproued them for comming
(as enemies) into his Signiory, for burning and spo-
iling his houses, and his people; hee demaunded sa-
tisfaction for the hurt done, and restitution of the pri-
soners taken; and warned them forthwith to depart
out of his Signiory, and desist from warre: which if
they refused to fulfill, hee was there ready with his
friends the Englishmen to fight with them, and
reuenge his wrongs: and said further, that if in the
conflict any of the English men were slaine, or hurt;
hee would then fetch all the rest from *Wiapoco*, and re-
turne to burne their houses, and cut them all in pee-

*Leonard spea-
keth to the
Charibes:*

ces.

ces. Thus he boldly spake, with such a courage, shewing also our men vnto them, (who had their match in cocke ready to discharge) that he strooke such a feare into them all, by reason of our mens presence, that they presently agreed to peace, performed what conditions he required, and then departed home with all their company. Here may your Highnesse note, the factions among the Indian Nations; the discipline and order they hold in war, the feare the *Charibes* conceived at the sight of our Englishmen, and the policy of the Indian *Leonard* to take aduantage by their feare, and make our men his Guard, and chiefe protection against them. These things in time will much auaile vs, being well obserued, and rightly applied according to occasion. But to our former discourse.

The power and strength of these Countries (being so thinly peopled,) is not very great to withstand the might of forraine enemies; the vsuall weapons of the Indians, are before described, sauing that their arrowes are oft-times poisoned. But since our trade and commerce with them, they haue gotten a few good swords, muskets, caliuers, and some small quantity of shot and powder; and haue learned to handle their peeces very orderly, and some of them are good shot.

The seasons of the yeere vpon this coast, and in this climate are diuers, for in the East parts of *Guiana* to-
wards the *Amazones*, the dry weather, which we call *Guiana*,
their Summer, beginneth in August; and the violent *Teh summer*
raines and tempestuous winds, which we count their *beginneth in*
winter, doe begin in February: But in the Westerne *Augst.*
parts, towards *Orenoque*, the dry season beginneth in *The winter be-*
October, *ginneth in Fe-*
bruary.

October, and the raines and windes in Aprill. There is little difference of heate and cold in this diuersity of seasons beeing so neere the *Equinoctiall*, where the day and night are alwaies equall, the sunne euer rising and setting at six of the clocke or neere thereabout: which climat by the ancient Philosophers (in respect of the neerenes of the Sunne, which causeth excessive drowth and heate) was accounted the vnhabitable

The burning and burning Zone: but our dayly experience doth assure vs of their certaine mistaking in that point: for in those parts wee finde, that when the Sunne declineth furthest from them towards the *Tropicke of Capricorne*, the ayre is then clearest, and the season of the

yeare most dry; as in the Easterne parts of *Guiana* in August, September, October, Nouember and December: and when the Sunne returneth towards the *Tropicke of Cancer*, then doe the raines begin, increase, and decrease, from February to July: but sometimes they begin to fall, and the riuers to rise, swell, and overflow sooner or later by a moneth; and the yeare is sometimes more or lesse windie and wet, according to the disposition of the heauens, and of the Planets: and as the Sunne approcheth, or declineth little, or much, euen so the earth wanteth or aboundeth with water and moisture.

The reasons of these strange diuersities from other regions without the *Tropickes*, are very excellently declared by *Joseph Acosta* in the second book of his natural & morall history of the Indies, to which Author I refer you for your better satisfaction therein: but withall I must aduertise you, that when you reade his first and second bookees, you haue regard to the place.

place where they were writte, which was in *Peru*, reputed by vs to be beyond the *Equinoctiall*, towards the *South*, or *Pole Antarticke*, lest you erre by mistaking his meaning: for in those two booke, when hee mentioneth any place beyond the *Equinoctiall*, hee meaneth towards the *North*, or *Pole Articke*. And also you must note that this generall rule for the heauens temprature, is only limited to the Region of the burning *Zone*, within the *Tropickes*.

They haue no diuision or account of times or numbers; they onely reckon by the Moones, as one, two, three, four, or five Moones: or by daies in like manner. Their numbers they reckon thus, one, two, three, and so to tenne: then they say tenne and one, ten and two, tenne and three, &c. And to shew their meaning more certainly, they will hold vp one, two, threc, or more of their fingers, expressing the numbers, still making signes as they speake, the better to declare their meaning: when they will reckon twenty, they will hold downe both their hands to their feete, shewing all their fingers and toes, and as the number is greater, so will they double the signe. When they appoint or promise any thing to bee done by a time limited, they will deliuer a little bundle of sticks equall to the number of daies, or Moones, that they appoint, and will themselues keepe another bundle of the like number: and to obserue their appointed time, they will euery day, or Moone take away a sticke, and when they haue taken away all, then they know that the time of their appointment is come, and will accordingly performe their promise.

As touching Religion, they haue none amongst them

They vse no
sacrifice, nor
religious wor-
ship to ani-
thing.

The manner
of their drin-
king feast at
the death of
their Cap-
taines.

Their Peeaies
or Priests
haue confe-
rence with
the diuel.

Their opini-
on of the
dead.

them, that I could perceiue, more then a certaine obseruance of the Sunne and Moone, supposing them to bee aliue, but vse no religious worshippe towards them, nor offer sacrifice to any thing: vnlesse they vse a superstition in their drinking feasts, by sacrificing Jarres of drinke: for at the death of any of their *Casques*, Captaines, or great friends whom they esteeme, they will make a solemne feast, (their chiefeſt prouifion being of their best and Strongest drinke, which they call *Parranow*) which feast shall continue three or foure daies, or as long as their liquor lasteth, spending their time in dancing, singing, and drinking excessiue-ly: in which vice they excede all other nations what-ſoever, accounting him that will bee drunke first, the brauest fellow; during this solemnity of their drink-king, ſome woman being neereſt of kin vnto the party dead, doth ſtand by and cry extreamely; thus their manner is vntill their drinke bee ſpent, and then the feast is ended. Whether they vſe any ſuperſtition in this cuſtome I know not; time will reueale, and also

reforme it. It is moſt certaine that their *Peeaies*, (as they call them) Priests, or Southſayers, at ſome ſpeciall times haue conference with the diuel, (the common deceiuer of mankinde) whom they call *Wattipa*, and are by him deluded; yet notwithstanding their often conference with him, they feare, and hate him much, and ſay that hee is nougħt: and not without great reaſon, for hee will often times (to their great terror) beate them blacke and blew. They beleeue that the good Indians when they die, goe vp, and will point towards the heauens, which they call *Canpo*; and that the bad Indians goe downe, pointing

ting to the earth, which they call *Soy*. when any *Caf-^{At the death}
sique*, Captaine, or chiefe man dieth amongst them, *of a Caffique,*
if hee haue a slauie or prisoner taken from their ene- *they kill an*
mies, they will kill him; and if he haue none such, *Indian to*
then wil they kill one of his other seruants, that *serue him in*
hee may haue one to attend him in the other world. *the other*
world. *The quality*
of the Land.

The quality of the land in those Countries, is of diuers kindes, by the Sea side the land is low, where the heate would bee most vehement, if it were not qualifiied and tempered by a fresh Easterly winde or Brieze, most forcibly blowing in the heate of the day: in many places this low land is very vn-healthfull, and little inhabited, by reason of the ouer-flowing of the waters: but for the most part it hath goodly nauigable riuers, a fertile foile, much people, and is a healthfull habitation. Vpon the Mountaines there is a high land, where the ayre is coldest, in some places it is fruitfull, in others not: but generally is full of Mineralls, and mines of mettals, and yeeldeth as many as any part eyther of the East, or West Indies, both of the best, and of the basest whereof, we shall (by Gods permission) giue good testimony, to the benefit of our Countrey, and honour of our Nation in time conuenient: and in most places vpon the Mountaines there is sound and healthfull dweling. There is also a middle sort of land, which is of a meane height, and is most temperate, healthfull, fittile, and most inhabited of all other; it aboundeth in meadowes, pastures, and pleasant stremes of fresh water, in goodly woods, and most delightfull plaines, for profit, pleasure, sport, and recreation: and also is not void of Minerals.

The prouisi-
ons for vi-
uals.

The roote of
Cassauia ma-
keth their
bread and
drinke.

Maix, or Gui-
nea wheat.

Their diuers
kordes of
drinke.

An excellent
drinke made
of cassauia.

Store of hony

The prouisiions of this countrey for victuals, are many; First of the roote of a tree called *Cassau*, they make their bread, in manner following; they grate the roote vpon a stone, and presse out the iuice thereof, which being rawe is poyslon, but boyled with *Guinea* pepper, whereof they haue abundance, it maketh an excellent and wholsome sawce, then they drie the grated roote, and bake it vpon a stonie, as wee bake our Oaten cakes in England. This bread is very excellent, much like, but far better then our great Oaten cakes, a finger thicke, which are vsed in the Moorlands, and the reake in Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

There is a kinde of great wheat called *Maix*, of some it is called *Guinea* wheat, which graine is a singular prouision in those Countries, and yeeldeth admirable increase, even a thousand or fiftene hundred for one, and many times much more: It maketh excellent meale, or flower for bread; and very good malte for beere or ale, and serueth well for sundry other necessary vses for the relife of man. Of the aforesaid *Cassau* bread, and this wheat the Indians make drinke, which they call *Passaw*: it will not keep long, but must bee spent within foure or five daies: they make another kinde of drinke of *Cassau*, called *Parranow*, very good and strong, much like vnto our best March beere in England, and that kinde of drinke will keepe ten daies; many sorts they haue which I haue tasted, some strong, some small, some thicke, some thinne, but all good, being well made, as commonly they were amongst the *Yaos*, and *Arwaceous*, which are the cleanliest people of all those Nations.

There is great store of hony in the Country, and al-
though

though it bee wilde (being taken out of trees, and buried in the earth) yet is it as good as any in the world; of which may be made an excellent drinke much vsed in Wales, called meath. The hony and the waxe, are also good commodities for marchandise.

There be no Vines in that country, but the Soyle
being rich and fertile, and the climate hot, if they
were planted there, they would prosper exceeding-
ly, and yeld good Sackes, and Canary wines,
which in those parts we finde to be very wholesome.

Many other necessary prouisions sufficient for the sustenance of man, do there abound in plenty: Name-
ly, Deere of all sorts, wilde Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called Pockie: ^o which hath the nauile in the Swine which backe; the other is called Paingo, and is as faire and large as any we haue in England. There be store of ^{hauie the nauile in the} Hares, and Conies, but of a kinde farre differing from ours: There be Tigers, Leopards, Ounces, Armadils, Maipuries, which are in taste like beefe, and will take salt: Baremoes or Ant-Beares, which taste like Mutton, and other small beasts of the same taste, coloured like a fawne, Eiks, Monkies, and Marmosites of diuers sorts, both great and small: of these beasts there be innumerable, and by experiance wee haue found them all good meate. Many other kinds of beasts there are of sundrie and strange shapes, which heereafter shall bee figured in their true proportion according to the life with their names annexed.

Of Fowles there be diuers kinds; namely, Wild-
ducks, Widgins, Teales, Wild-geese, Herons of di-
uers colours, Cranes, Storks, Pheasants, Partridges,
doues, &c. Great variety of Fowles

Doues, Stock-doues, Black-birds, Curlewes, Godwits, Wood-cockes, Snits, Parrats of sundry sorts, many other kinds of great and small birds of rare colours; besides great rauenous fowles; and Hawkes of euery kinde.

Diuers kinds
offish.

Oysters hang
vpon trees.

A fish hauing
4. eyes, and
the ribs, and
backe like a
man,

The Sea-cow
like beeфе.

Of Fish the variety is great, first of Sea-fish, there is Sea-bream, Mullet, Soale, Scare, Thorneback, the Sword-fish, Sturgeon, Seale, a fish like vnto a Salmon, but as the Salmon is red, this is yellow; Shrimps, Lobstars, and Oysters, which hang vpon the branches of trees: There is a rare fish called Cassoorwa, which hath in each eye two sightes, and as it swimmeth it beareth the lower sightes within the water, and the other aboue: the ribbes and backe of this fish ressemble those parts of a man, hauing the ribbes round and the backe flat, with a dent therein, as a man hath; it is somewhat bigger then a Smelt, but farre exceeding it for dainty meate; and many other sorts there be most excellent. Of fresh-water fish many kinds vnownen in these parts, but all exceeding good and dainty: And I dare be bold to say, that this Country may compare with any other of the world, for the great variety of excellent fish both of the Sea, and fresh waters. There is also a Sea-fish which vsually commeth into the fresh waters, especially in the winter and wet season; it is of great esteem amongst vs, and we account it halfe flesh, for the bloud of it is warme; it commeth vp into the shallow waters in the drowned lands, and feedeth vp on grasse and weeds: the Indians name it *Coiumero*, and the Spaniards *Manati*, but we call it the Sea-cow; in taste it is like beeфе, will take salt, and serue to victuall ships, as in our knowledge hath beene proued

by

by our Countrimen: Of this fish may be made an excellent oyle for many purposes; the fat of it is good to frie either fish or flesh; the hide (as I haue heard) will make good buffe: and being dried in the Sunne, and kept from wet, will serue for Targets and Armoours against the Indian arrowes: In the wet season the store of them are infinite; some of these hides were heretofore brought into England, by Sr. Walter Rawleigh.

The feuerall kindes of fruits are many, the Pina, Sundry kinds of fruits.

Platana, Potato, Medler, Plummes of diuers sorts, the Nuts of strange kindes. The excellency of the Pina I cannot expresse, for I dare boldly affirme that the world affordeth not a more delicate fruit: In taste it is like Strawberries, Claret-wine and Suger. The Platana is also a very good fruite, and tasteth like an old Pippin. The Potato is well knownen. The Medler exceedeth in greatnessse. The Plummes I cannot commend, for to eate much of them doth cause Fluxes, which in those Countries are daungerous. The Nuts are good being moderately eaten. Hauing thus (most excellent Prince) declared the feuerall sorts of prouisions for victuals and necessary foods, it remai-
neth that I now make mention of the variety of com-
modities found in the Country for the trade of Mar-
chandise, which in few yeeres, by our paines and in-
dustry, may be brought to perfection, and so settled in
those parts, that not only the vndertakers may receiue
reward for their indeuours, but our country also may
grow rich, by trading for the fruits of our labours.

Pina.

Platana.
Potato.
Medler.
Plummes.

Nuts.

The first and principall commodity of estimation, are the Suger-caness, whereof in those parts there is The variety of commodi-
ties.

Suger canes.

great plenty; the soile is as firtile for them as in any other part of the world: They doe there grow to great bignesse in a short time; by orderly and fit planting of them, and by erecting conuenient workes for the boyling and making of Sugars, (which at the first will require som charge & expence) may be yeerely returned great benefit and wealth: the long experiance of the Portugals, and Spaniards, in *Brasill*, and the Island of the Canaries; and of the Moores in *Barbary*, may giue vs certaine assurance, and full satisfaction thereof.

Cotton woll.

The Cotton wooll is a generall commodity, beneficall to our Marchants, and profitable to our Countrey, by making of fustians, and seruing for bumbast, and other vses: for making of *Hamaccas*, which are the Indian beds most necessary in those parts, and also of a fine cotten cloath for cloathing of the people. There is a naturall Hemp or Flaxe of great vse, almost as fine as silke as it may be vsed; wee haue now found out the best vse of it; and for making of linnen cloath it is most excellent.

Divers commodities for
Diers.
Annoto.

There bee many rare and singular commodities for Diers, of which sort there is a red Berry called *Annoto*, which being rightly prepared by the Indians, dyeth a perfect and sure Orange tawny in silke; it hath been sold in *Holland* for twelue shillings starling the pound, and is yet of a good price. There is another berry that dyeth blew. There is also a gumme of a tree, whereof I haue seene experiance, that in cloath dyeth a sure and perfect yellow in graine. There bee leaues of certaine trees, which beeing rightly prepared, doe dye a deepe red. There is also a wood which

A gumme
which dyeth
a yellow in
graine.

which dieth a purple, and is of a good price; and another that dieth yellow. There is yet another wood which dieth a purple when the liquor is hot, and a crimson when the liquor is cold. Many other notable things there are (no doubt) not yet knowne vnto vs, which by our diligent labour and obseruati-
on in time will bee discouered and found.

The sweet gummes of inestimable value & strange operation in Phisick & Chirurgery, are innumerable; there is yellow Amber, Gumma, Lemnia, Colliman, or Carriman, Barratta, and many more which I omit. The Colliman hath been proued by Mr. Walter Cary of *Wictham* in Buckingham-shire, (a Gentleman of great iudgement and practise in Phisicke) to bee of speciall regard for many purposes: this gumme is black and brittle, much like in shew to common pitch; if you put a little of it vpon burning coles, it filleth all the roome with a most sweete and pleasant sauour. He further reporteth of it, that certainly if you hold your head ouer the fume thereof three, or foure times a day, it cureth the giddiness of the head, and is also a most excellent comfort and remedy for a cold, moist, and rheumaticke braine: it is also good against the resolution (or as the common sort call it) the dead Palsie, whereof the giddiness of the head is often a messenger, and the fore-teller of that most pernicious griefe. It is also of great vse for the paine that many weomen haue in the lower part of their backes: which is very common to such as haue had children: for remedy whereof, it is to bee melted in a pewter vessel with a gentle fire, then with a knife it must bee spread lightly vpon a peece of leather, and laid warme

Sweete
Gummee.

The vertues
of Colliman
or Carriman.

to the place grieued, vntill it come of it selfe. This Plaister is also very good for aches, and doth greatly comfort and strengthen the sinewes. Thus much hath Mr. *Cary* written and reported of it, and hath proued by his owne experience. This Gumme is also approued to bee an excellent remedy against the Goute; and of singular vertue in the cure of wounds.

The Collie-
man helpeth
the gout.

Barratta a
rare Balsamum,

A perfume
like sweet
Margerome.

Druggs and
simples for
phisick.

An apple
which prouo-
keth sleepe to
death.

The Barratta is a most soueraigne Balsamum farre excelling all others yet knownen: which by the same Gentlemans experience is of admirable operation in the cure of greene wounds: and being burned vpon coales, is of a sweete and odoriferous sauour.

There be many other sweet Gummes of great vse for Perfumes; whereof one doth make a very rare perfume, much like vnto the sent of sweet Margerome, very pleasant and delectable.

For phisick there be also many excellent Druggs; namely, Spiknard, Cassia, Fistula, Sene; and the earth yeeldeth Bole-Armoniacke, and Terra-Lemnia, all which are knownen vnto vs. There bee other Druggs and simples also of strange and rare vertue, in these parts vnownen; of which sort there is a little greene Apple, by the Indians called in their language the sleeping Apple; which in operation is so violent, that one little bit thereof doth cause a man to sleep to death: the least drop of the iuice of it, will purge in vehement and excessiue manner, as dangerously was proued by my Cosen *Vnton Fisher*, who first found it: for biting a little of it for a taste, and finding it to burne his mouth in some extremity, did sodainely spit it out againe, but some small quantity of the iuice (against his will) went downe into his stomack, which for.

for two or three daies space did prouoke in him an extraordinary sleepinesse, and purged him with 60. seates. This Apple, for the purging vertue in so small a quantity, is like to be of good price, and great estimation in the Practise of Physicke; for the learned Physicians do well know how to correct the sleeping quality thereof wherein the danger resteth. There is a Berry in thicke parts very excellent against the bloody-fluxe, by the Indians it is called *Kellette*. The juice of the leafe called *vppee*, cureth the wounds of the poisoned arrowes. The juice of the leafe called *Icari*, is good against the head-ache. Many other Druggs and simples are there found of singular properties both in Physicke and Chirurgery, which if they should be severally described according to their valem and vorthiness, would containe a large volume.

A berry curing the bloody Fluxe.
A leafe curing the wounds of the poisoned arrowes.
A leafe curing the head-ache.

Moreouer the Tree wherewith they take their fish, is not a little to be esteemed, but chiefly the great goodnessse of God therein is highly to be praised and admired, who amongst so many admirable things by him created, and planted in those parts, hath vouchsafed to bestow vpon those barbarous people so great a benefit, and naturall helpe, for the present getting of their foode and sustenance. These Trees are commonly growing neere vnto the places of their habitation for their present vse: for when, at any time, they goe to fish, they take three or fowre little sticks of this tree, and bruise them vpon a stone, and then go into certaine small creekes by the Sea shore, which at a high water are vsually full of very good fish of diuers kinds, which come in with the tide; and there they

A wood that maketh fish drunke.

wade vp and downe the water, and betweene their hands rub those smal bruised sticks therein, which are of such vertue, that they will cause the fish to turne vp their bellies, and lie still aboue the water for a certaine time : In which space they presently take as many as they please, and lade them into their *Canoes*, and so with little labour retorne home sufficiently prouided.

There is also a red speckled wood in that Country, called *Pira timinere*, which is worth 30. or 40. pounds a tunne : It is excellent for Loyners worke; as Chaires, Stooles, Bed-steds, Presses, Cupboards, and for Wainscot. There are diuers kinds of Stone of great vse, and good price, as Jasper, Purphery, and the Spleene-stone.

Tobacco.

There is yet another profitable commodity to be reaped in *Guiana*, and that is by Tobacco, which albeit some dislike, yet the generallity of men in this kingdome doth with great affection entertaine it. It is not only in request in this our Country of *England* but also in *Ireland*, the *Neatherlands*, in all the Easterly Countries, and *Germany*; and most of all amongst the *Turks*, and in *Barbary*. The price it holdeth is great, the benefit our Merchants gaine thereby is infinite, and the Kings rent for the custome thereof is not a little. The Tobacco that was brought into this kingdome in the yeare of our Lord 1610. was at the least worth 60. thousand pounds: And since that time the store that yeerly hath come in, was little lesse. It is planted, gathered, seasoned, and made vp fit for the Merchant in short time, and with easie labour. But when we first arrived in those parts, wee altogether wanted the true skill and knowledge how to order it,

which

which now of late wee happily haue learned of the Spaniards themselues, whereby I dare presume to say, and hope to proue, within few moneths, (as others also of sound iudgement, and great experience doe hold opinion) that onely this commodity Tobacco, (so much sought after, and desired) will bring as great a benefit and profit to the vndertakers, as euer the Spaniards gained by the best and richest Siluer myne in all their Indies, considering the charge of both.

The things which the Indians desire from vs by way of trade in exchange for the aboue named commodities, (whereby we hold society and commerce with them) are Axes, Hatchets, Bil-hookees kniues, all kinde of Edge tooles, Nailes, great Fishhookes, Harping-irons, Iewes Trumps, looking-glasses, blew, and white Beades, Christall Beades, Hats, Pinnes, Needles, Salt, Shirts, Bands, linnen and wollen Cloathes, Swords, Muskets, Calliuers, Powder, and Shot: but of these last mentioned, wee are very sparing, and part not with many, vngleſſe vpon great occasion, by way of gift to ſpeciall persons.

The commodities moſt
eſteemed by
the Indians.

For these toies, and ſuch like trifeling things the Indians will ſell vnto you any of the aboue mentioned commodities that can be gotten or prepared by them; or any thing they haue, or that their Countrey yeeldeth; and will perorme any reasonable labour for them. Thus haue I deliuered vnto your Highneſſe, the particulars of the ſeuerall commodities, which hi- therto we haue diſcouered, and found likely to bee profitable in *Guiana*; (whereof examples are remayning to bee ſene in the hands of M^r. Henry Houenaer a-

Dutch-man, who in the yeere of our Lord 1610. performed a voyaige to *Guiana*, to the places where our Company was seated, and now abideth in *Thames-streete*, neere vnto *Cole-harbour*: and I make no doubt, that by continuance of time, our painefull trauels, and diligent obseruations, wee shall discouer and get knowledge of an infinite number of others, as rich, necessary, and beneficall as these already spoken of, or any other whatsoeuer: if it please Almighty God to fauour and blesse our proceedings.

When the raines ceased, which was in July, I began to trauaell abroad in search of those *Golden Mountains*, promised vnto vs before the beginning of our voyaige, (by one that vndertooke to guide vs to them) which filled my company so full of vaine expectation, and golden hopes, that their insatiable and covetous mindes (being wholy set thereon) could not bee satisfied with any thing but oenly Gold. Our guide that vainely made those great promises, being come vnto the wished place to make performance, was then possessed with a shamelesse spirit of ignorance, for hee knew little, and could performe nothing. What other intelligences (of Mines already fouud) I had from other men in *England*, and from the *M^r.* of my ship, who had bin heretofore in those parts, I fouud them by experience false, and nothing true concerning Mines, that was in *England* reported vnto me.

Disorders by
mutiny.

Our greedy desire of Gold being thus made frustrate, diuers vncoustant persons of my vnruley company began to murmure, to bee discontented, to kindle discords and discensions, and to stirre vp mutiny, euen almost to the cofusion and ruinne of vs all: and were

were vpon the point to shake off all obedience to their commanders; to abandon patience, peace, & vnity, and wilfully to breake out into all milcheefe & wretched disorder, onely because they were deceiued of their golden hopes & expectations: but with good words, and comfortable perswasions, I pacified them for the time, and made them acquainted with my better hopes conceiued of the commodities aboue mentioned. I perswaded them in generall from idlenesse, to trauell abroade, to search and seeke out amongst the Indians what other nouelties they could (though gold were wanting) whereby wee might hereafter benefit our selues; and still I employed them some one way, and some another, to occupie their mindes by doing something, the better to preuent discention, which commonly is bred of idlenesse, the slouthfull mother of all filthy vices.

As I daily conuersed amongst the Indians, it chanced one day, that one of them presented mee with a halfe Moone of mettall, which held somwhat more then a third part Gold, the rest Copper: another also gaue mee a little Image of the same mettall; and of an other I bought a plate of the same (which hee called a spread Eagle) for an Axe. All which things they assured mee were made in the high Countrey of *Guiana*, which they said did abound with Images of Gold, by them called *Carrecoory*. These things I shewed to my company to settle their troubled mindes, which gaue much contentment to the greater part of them, and satisfied vs all that there was Gold in *Guiana*. Shortly after that my Indian *Anthony Canabre*, brought mee a peec of a rocke, of white Sparre,

The high
Countrey of
Guiana a-
boundeth
with Images
of Gold.

whereof

The rocks of whereof the high Countrey is full: And if the white Sparres of this kinde, which are the purest white of all white Sparre others, (for euery sort of Mine hath a sparre, and for are Mines of the most part white) bee in a maine rocke, they are certainly Mines of Gold, or Siluer, or of both. I made triall of a piece of Sparre, which the same Indian discouered vnto me, and I found that it held both Gold, and Siluer, which (although it was in small quantity) gaue mee satisfaction that there bee richer Mines in the Countrey to bee found: but the best lie deeper in the earth, and wee had not time nor power to make search for them.

Being thus informed, and sufficiently resolued of the commodities of the Countrey, & well satisfied of the Minerals; I bent all my endeauours to finde out the fittest places, and most conuenient for our first plantations: at the last I found out many, and some of speciall note, which are (for many respects) of great importance; and when time serueth, our forces and number of men being answerable, I will lay them open to the knowledge of the world: and for wealth I hope they shall fully answere all mens expectations.

Many ouer-falles in *Wiapoco.*

I trauelled vp the riuier of *Wiapoco*, to view the ouer-falles, but the waters being high and strong, I could not passe them. In August when they are fallen, with some labour they may bee passed. This riuier hath very many ouerfalles, lying one a good distance beyond another, even to the head thereof. Aboue some of the first falles there dwelleth an Indian, called *Comarian*, who is an old man of a free disposition; by him I learned that a certaine distance aboue the first falles, the riuier *Army* falleth into *Wiapoco*; moreouer that

that certaine daies iourney beyond him towards the high land, vpon the borders of *Wiapoco*, there is a Nation of *Charibes* hauing great eares of an extraordina-
ry bignes, hard to bee beleueed, whom hee called *Marashewaccas*: amongst these people (as *Comarian* re-
porteth) there is an Idole of stone, which they wor-
ship as theit God; they haue placed it in a house made
of purpose for the greater honour of it, which they
keepe very cleane and han some.

This Idole is fashioned like a man sitting vpon his
heeles, holding open his knees, and resting his el-
bowes vpon them, holding vp his hands with the
palmes forwards, looking vpwards, and gaping with
his mouth wide open. The meaning of this pro-
portion he could not declare, although he hath been
many times amongst them, and hath often seene it.
What other Nations were beyond these he did not
know, hauing neuuer trauailed so farre, but hee sayth
they be *Charibes*, and also enemies vnto them. It see-
meth there bee many Nations of those great eared
people: for in the Riuers of *Marrawini* I heard also of
the like, who dwel farre vp towards the high land, as
hereafter you shall heare and I suppose, by the tren-
ding of the Riuers of *Wiapoco*, and *Marrawini*, are
all one people.

Vpon the 14. day of August I went vnto a Moun-
taine, called *Gomeribo*, being the vttermost point of
land to the Northward in the bay of *Wiapoco*; I found
the soile of it most excellēt for Tobacco, Maix, Cot-
ton trees, *Annoto* trees, Vines, & for any other thing
that should be planted there. When I had takēn good
view of the place, and found it commodious for ma-

People ha-
ving great
eares, who
worship an I-
dole of stone.

Posseſſion ta-
ken for the
king at Go-
meribo.

ny purposes; then in the presence of Capt. Fisher, diuers Gentlemen, and others of my company, and of the Indians also, I tooke posſeſſion of the land, by turfe and twig, in the behalfe of our Soueraigne Lord King I A M E S: I tooke the ſaid posſeſſion of a part, in name of the whole continent of *Guiana*, lying be- twixt the riuers of *Amazones* and *Orenoque*, not being actually poſſeſſed, and inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State; wherewith the Indians ſeemed to be well content and pleased.

The like poſſeſſion taken
at Arraway.

In like manner my Brother Capt. Michael Hare- court, and Capt. Haruey, (whom I left as his associate, and hee eſteemed as an inward friend,) in a notable iourney, which (to their great honour) they per- formed, to diſcouer the Riuer of *Arraway*, and the Country bordering vpon it, (neere adioining to the riuer of *Amazopes*) did take the like poſſeſſion of the land there, to his Maiefties vſe.

The dangers and great diſſiculties which they in that attempt incountred, were memorabe, and ſuch, as hardly any of our Nation in ſuch ſmall Canoes (be- ing onely ſome-what longer, but not ſo broad as our *Thames* wherries, and flat bottomed,) euer ouercame the like. First the number of their owne attendants, beſides themſelues, was onely one man, and a boy: Their troope of Indians 60 persons. Their iourney by Sea vnto the Riuer of *Arraway* was neare 100. Leagues: wherein (by the way) they met with many dreadful plunges, by reaſon of a high going ſea, which breaketh vpon the flats and ſhoales; especially, at the next great cape to the North of *Arraway*, which, in reſpect of the danger they paſſed there, they named

Point

Point Perilous. Then their discouery vp the riuver, was *Point Perillus,*
50. leagues more : where they found a Nation of Indians, which neuer had seene white men, or Christians before , and could not be drawne to any familiar commerce , or conuersation , no not so much as with our Indians , because they were strangers to them, and of another Nation. The discouery of this riuver is of great importance, and speciall note, affording an entrance more behouefull for the searching and discouery of the inland parts of *Guiana*, then any other riuver yet knowne vpon the Coast; for treding Westward vp into the land, it discouereth all the Countries and Nations to the Southward of *Arricary, Cooshebery, Morrownia, and Norrack*, which I haue mentioned before.

Many weekes they spent in this aduenture , still taking vp their lodgings in the woods at night. Prouision of meate they wanted not, for Fish were euer plenty, and at hand : and the woods yeelded eyther <sup>A great argu-
ment of plen-
ty in the
Country.</sup> Deere, Tigers, or Foule: their greatest want was of bread and drinke, which onely defect did hinder (at that time)the accomplishment of that discouery. For when the Indians perceiued their bread to bee neere spent, and their drinke to bee corrupted, they could not bee persuaded to proceede, hauing no meanes to supply their wants amongst the Arrawaries, the Indians of that riuver, who would not freely trade with them vpon this first acquaintance, but alwaies stood vpon their guard, on the other side of the riuver, where they inhabited: yet they desiring to obtaine some of our English commodities, and make triall of our Indians friendshippe, afforded some small trade for their present

present releefe during their aboade in that riuier: So that of force they were constrained to breake off their discouery, and hasten homeward.

But here their dangers ended not, for as they returned, arriuing at certaine Islands called *Carripoory*, and passing betweene them & the main land, much against the wils of all the Indians, who knowing the danger of the place, and more respecting their safety, then their owne, (being themselues all expert swimmers) would haue dissuaded them from that hazard: but they being ignorant of the peril, would needs passe onne, and at the last met with such a Boore (as the Seamen terme it) and violent encounter of two tydes comming in, which like two furious enraged Rammes, or Bulles, rushed togather, and oft retired back, to retorne againe with greater violence, vntill the one by force had ouerborne the other: that if next vnder God the diligent care and paines of the Indians had not preserued the, they had been there destroyed, and swallowed vp by that merciless Boore or breach of waters; which (God be thanked) they escaped, and returned home in safety.

A dangerous
Boore at *Car-
ripoory.*

Two specially
things to bee
obserued.

The fidelity
of the Indians.

Here may your Highnesse fitly note and obserue two things, the one, the assured loue and fidelity of the Indians to our Nation; who hauing in their power for six weekes space, foure only of our company, and two of those the chifest of the rest; and if they had been false & trecherously minded towards them, might easily haue drowned, starued, or slaine them; yet did not only forbeare to practise harme against them, but did also safely rowe their boats; night by night prepare their lodgings in the woods, & daily vse

their

their care and best endeauours to discouer and prevent all dangers that might happen to them, and to guide them, serue them, and prouide them meate. Such trust and faithfulness is rarely found amongst such barbarous infidels, and yet wee haue had three yeeres experience thereof. The other thing to bee obserued heere, is the store and plenty of victuals in *Guiana*; where sixty foure persons togeather in one company, without any prouision of victuals (bread and drinke excepted) before hand made, could travell abroade for six weekes space, most commonly lodging in the woods, seldom in any towne or vilage, and yet in all places wheresoeuer they came, could readily get meate sufficient for them all: which blessing God hath giuen to *Guiana*; for the comfort of all such as shall bee willing to bee planters there.

This, and much more could my Brother haue truly auouched, if hee had liued; but (since his returne into England) it hath pleased God, who gaue him life, and preserued him from many dangers, to take him to his mercy. But the other, Captaine *Haruey*, suruiueth, whose life hath ever suted with a generous and worthy spirit, professing Armes, and following the warres: who also is generally well knowne, to be a Gentleman, both honest, and of spotlesse reputatiōn; hee will auerre and iustifie for truth, what heere is mentioned. But I will now returne from whence I haue digressed.

When I had (as before) taken possession at *Gomeribō*, in presēce of the said parties, I deliuered the posseſſō of that Mountain to my India *Anthony Canabre*, To haue, hold, posſeſſe, and enjoy the same, to him, and to

Gomeribō deliuered to an Indian as the Kings tenant.

his heires for euer, of our Soueraigne Lord King *James*, his Heires and Successors, as his subiect; *Yeelding and paying* yeerely the tenth part of all Tobacco, Cotton wooll, Annoto, and other commodities whatsoeuer, which should hereafter bee either planted or growing within the said Mountaine, if it were demanded. The Indian most gladly receiued the possession vpon these conditions, and for himselfe, and his posterity, did promise to bee true subiects vnto the Kings Maestie; his heires, and successors: And to pay the duties imposed vpon them: and so that busines being finished, I returned againe to *Wiapoco*.

Now (most worthy Prince) there came vnto my knowledge, an inconuenience happened by the carelesse negligence of the Master of my ship, who had the charge of prouiding and laying in the prouisions and victuals for the voyage, which was the cause that I gained no present profit by it, but left off all my discoueries in the first beginning. I had a purpose at that time to performe a businesse, which might haue proued profitable, and honourable vnto vs, if I had beene able to haue staied the time, but it was not my chance to bee so fortunate: for the Master, his Mates, and the Steward of my Shippe, came vnto mee, and told me plainly, that if I made any longer aboad in that Country, I would never in those Shippes returne into England: or if I did aduenture it, my selfe, and all my company would starue at Sea for want of Beere, Syder, and water, for all my Caske was spoiled, because it was not Iron bound; the wooden hoopes flew off, by reason of the heate of the Clymate; and our Beere, and Syder, (whereof wee had good store) did leake

The only
cause of losse
by the Voy-
age.

leake about the shippe; that wee could hardly saue sufficient to releue vs, if wee made a longer stay vpon the Coast; which was the Masters fault, hauing had a speciall charge to bee carefull of that onely poynt. By this default, I was constrained to make a vertue of necessity, and prepare my selfe for England, and leaue my former purposes to bee accomplished hereafter, which shall bee done (God aiding mee) in time convenient.

Then disposing of my company, I appointed my Capt. *Michael Harcourt* to remaine in ^{Harcourt left} the Countrey, as chiefe Commander in my absence, ^{commander} of the compa- and to continue the possession on the Kings behalfe; ny.

I gaue him directions to trauell abroad, as (occasion serued) to discouer the Countrey, to spend sometime at *Caoshebery*, and sometime also in other places; but to make his chiefest residence at *Wiaporto* (the onely Rendezous for shippes that trade vpon that Coaste) and there to plant good store of Maix, for our reliefs of bread and drinke, which is the chiefest thing to be respected in those parts; for other victuals we need not take much care being alwaies easily prouided. He performed his charge with great reputation, discouered many goodly Prouinces, and spacious Countries; and worthily continued the possession full threo yééres compleat. Blest with him for his assistance, Captaine *Haru*er, above mentioned, who hath nobly vowed his time and fortune to bee imployed in the prosecution of this dishonorable action. For his Lieutenant I ap- pointed *Mr. Edward Gifford*; a valiant and worthy Gentleman; and I left also with him of Gentlemen and others, about twenty more, with all such necessa- ^{Twenty men} ^{left with Cap-} ^{taine Har-} ^{court at Wia-} ^{poco.}

ries as I could spare, and i thought conuenient for them: and so commanding them to God the eighteenth day of August I departed from *Wiapoco*, and the day following arriued at *Caiane*.

The Pinnesse
received a
leake at *Cai-
ne*.

R. Meccoria.

R. Courwo.

Rivers to the
West of Cour-
wo:

At my comming to *Caiane* my Pinnesse receiued a leake, which would haue proued dangerous, if wee had been far at Sea; whereby enforced to attēnd the stopping thereof, and new trimming of the Pinnesse; and vnwilling to bee idle in the meane space doing nothing, I left my shippes there to repaire their defects, and in my ship-boate departed thence, the twenty three of August: taking with mee Captain *Fisher*, who hath ever been (since wee first crept into the world) my chiefe companion, both in Armes and trauels; I tooke also with mee his brother *Unton Fisher*, Mr. *Cradle* the Masters mate of my ship, and about six more. I followed the Coast to the Westward stering due West; and passing by the riuier of *Meccoria*, I lodged that night in the mouth of the riuier *Courwo*: which hath a narrow deepe entrance, and within affordeth a good harbour, which may in time to come (for some speciall purpose) bee of great yse.

The next day, and the night following I proceeded Westward with full saile, and passing the riuers of *Manmanury*, *Sinammara*, *Oorassowini*, *Coonannonia*, *Vracco*, and *Amanna*; I arriued the twenty fife day at the riuier of *Marrawini*, which openeth a faire riuier, but is shoale vpon the Barre, which lyeth two or three Leagues off at Sea, hauing but two fadome water: within the Barre, the Channel is threē, fourē, fife, and six fadome deepe. Fife leagues within the riuier wee passed

passed by certaine Islands called *Curewapory*, not inhabited, for at the rising of the waters they are alwaies overflowen, of which sort the riuier hath very many: wee lodged that night a litle beyond these first Islands at a vilage called *Moyemon*, on the lefthand, the Captaine thereof is called *Maperitaka*, of the Nation of the *Paragotos*, a man very louing and faithfull to our Nation, whereof wee haue had good prooфе. The next day wee proceeded vp the riuier three leagues, and stayed at a towne called *Coewynay* on the right hand, at the house of *Minapa*, (the chiefe Charib of that Signiory) to provide two Canoes to prosecute our iourney for the discouery of this riuier.

The twenty eight day wee went forward passing many villages and townes, which I forbear to name, and hauing gone about twenty leagues from the Sea, wee found the riuier in a manner barred vp with rocks, ouer which the water falleth with great violence, yet notwithstanding wee aduentured to proceed; and the further wee went, the more dangerous we found the ouerfallies, and more in number; but when we had passed the first Mountaine, towards the high Country of *Guiana*, called *Sapparow*, and discouered far off before vs other high Mountaines called *Matawere Moupanana*, and had proceeded 6. daies iourney vp the riuier (which was more then forty leagues) we met with such shoale rocky streme, & great ouerfallies, that there to our griefour iourny ended.

Being thus for that time debarred from our intended discouery, wee prepared our selues with Patience to returne towards our shippes, and the third day of September wee turned downe the riuier, shooting the ouerfallies with more celerity then when wee came vp, dispatching three daies iourney in one, and the fifth day returned

They pro-
ceede in dis-
couery of
Marrawink

The riuier full
of ouerfallies.

They went six
daies iourney
up the riuier.

safe to *Moyemon*; but before I departed thence, Captain *Fisher*, told mee of certaine plants which hee had then found, much like vnto Rose-trees, growing about halfe a yard in height, whereof (for the strangenesse of them) I cannot forbear to adde a word or two.

Trees which
had the sense
of feeling.

These plants or little trees had assuredly the sence of feeling, as plainlye appeared by touching them: for if you did but touch a leafe of the tree with your finger, that leafe would presently shrinke, and close vp it selfe, and hang downe as if it were dead; and if you did cut off a leafe with a paire of scissars, then all the other leauers growing vpon the same tree would instantly shrinke and close vp themselues, and hang downe as if they were dead and withered, and within halfe a quarter of an hower, would by degrees open themselues againe, and flourish as before; and as often as you did either touch or cut off any of them, they would doe the like; which did evidently shew a restriction of the spirits, inuincibly arguing a Sence. Howsoever this may seeme strange and incredible to your Highnesse, and to them that haue not seene it, yet forasmuch as *Scaliger*, and *Bartas* make mention of the like, I dare bee bold to affirme it vpon my credit, hauing seene and shewed it to forty others: I gathered two of the plants, and did set them in pots in their owne earth, and carried them aboord my shipp, where I kept them fairely growing almost a fortnight, vntill they were destroied by certaine Munkies that brake loose, and pulled them in peeces: which might haue been preuented, but that I was constrained to set them in the open ayre, the better to preserue them.

Scaliger, Ex-
ercit. 181.
scit. 28.

Bartas, Eden,
1 day, 2. week.

Wiauia, a
Towne of 20
houses.

The seuenth day, I went to *Wiauia*, a great towne of *Paragotos*, and *Yaes*, foure leagues to the West of *Marravini*, whereof *Maperitaka* aboue mentioned, and *Arapawaka*

pawaka are chiefe Captaines. At this towne I left my Cozen *Vnton Fisher*, and *Humfrey Croxton* an Apothecary, to beare him company, and one seruant to attend him called *Christopher Fisher*, hauing first taken order with *Maperitaka* for their diet, and other necessaries, both for trauell, and otherwise: who euer since (according to his promise) hath performed the part of an honest man, and faithfull friend.

Mr. *Vnton Fisher* and two others left at *Wiawia*.

I gaue directions to my Cozen *Fisher* to prosecute the discouery of *Marrawini*, and the inland parts bordering vpon it, when the time of the yeere, and the waters better serued; and if it were possible to goe vp into the high Countrey of *Guiana*, and to finde out the City of *Manova*, mentioned by Sr. *Walter Raleigh* in his discouery. He followed my directions to the vttermost of his ability, being of a good wit, and very industrious, and inable to vndergoe those imployments, by obtaining the loue, and gaining the languages of the people, without which helpes, there is little or no good to bee done in those parts.

When the waters of *Marrawini* were risen, and the riuier passable, (much differing from the riuier of *Wiapoco*, which is not to bee trauelled, but in the lowest wa-ters.) He began his iourney for the discouery thereof, in company of the Apothecary, his seruant *Fisher*, the Indian *Maperitaka*, and eighteene others, and proceeded eleauen daies iourney vp the riuier, to a towne of *Charibes* called *Taupuramune*, distant from the Sea aboue an hundred leagues; but was foure daies iourney short of *Moreshego*, which is also a towne of *Charibes*, scituate vpon the riuier side in the prouince of *Moreshegoro*: the chiefe Captaine thereof is called *Areminta*: who is a proud and bold Indian, much feared of all those that dwell within

Mr. *Fisher* tra-
uelled eleuen
daies iourney
vp the riuier of
Marr, viz.
100 leagues.

The Prouince
of *Moreshe-
goro*.

Indians with
rough skins
like Buffe.

his Territories, hauing a rough skin like vnto Buffe leather, of which kinde there bee many in those parts ; and I suppose proceedeth of some infirmitie of the body.

Diuers mighty Nations of
Indians far vp
in Marranim,
towards the
high land.

Hee vnderstood by relation of the Indians of *Taupuramune*, and also of *Areminta*, that six daies iourney beyond *Moresbego*, there are diuers mighty Nations of Indians, hauing holes through their eares, cheekes, nostrils, and nether lippes, which were called *Craveanna*, *Pawmeeanna*, *Quikeanna*, *Peewattere*, *Arameeso*, *Acawreanno*, *Acoorce*, *Tareepeecanna*, *Corecorickado*, *Peeaucado*, *Cocoanno*, *Itsura*, and *Waremisso* : and were of strength and stature far exceeding other Indians, hauing Bowes, and Arrowes fourt times as bigge : what the Indians also report of the greatnessse of their eares, I forbeare to mention, vntill by experiance we shall discouer the truth thereof. Moreouer hee learned that there fall into *Marrawini* diuets great riuers, called *Arrennee*, *Topannamin*, *Errewin*, *Cowomma*, *Poorakette*, *Arroua*, *Arretowenne*, *Waoune*, *Anape*, *Aunime*, and *Carapio* : whereof some he hath

Riuers falling
into Marrawini.

Twenty daies
iourney from
Taupuramune
to the head of
Marrawini.
The Country
above the
head of Mar-
rawini is plaine,
and
Champian
ground.

seen himselfe. That it was twenty daies iourney, from *Taupuramune*, to the head of *Marrawini*, which is inhabited by *Arwaccas*, *Sappaios*, *Paragotos*, and some *Yaios*: and that a daies iourney from thence to the land-ward the Country is plaine, and Champian ground, with long grasse. Hee passed in this iourney aboue eighty ouerfalles of water, and many of them very dangerous: of some of them I had experiance the yeere before. Hee proceeded no further at that present, being vnprouided for so long a iourney, supposing that it had been neerer (then hee found it) to the head of the riuers by a fortnights trauell : and so returned backe in six daies space, intending better preparation for a second iourney : but his purpose was preuented by an vntimely death : for shortly

shortly after hee was drowned by misfortune; whereby we see, that man determineth, but God disposeth.

The tenth day of September being Sunday, I left the main of *Guiana*, and in my ship-boat stood off into the sea to seek my ships, which were forced to ride foure leagues from shoare, by reason of the shoales; but as wee passed ouer them, wee were in danger to bee cast away by the breach of a sea, which verily had sunke our boat, if with great celerity we had not lightned her, by heauing ouerbord many baskets of bread, of *Cassaui*, *Maix*, *Pinas*, *Platanas*, *Potatoes*, and such like prouision, wherewith our boat was loaden; by which meanes it pleased God to deliuer vs from present destruction, and to bring vs safe vnto our ships.

When I came aboord, we weighed anchor, and steered away from the Island of *Trinidado*, and vpon the 18. day in the morning, we arriued at *Punta de Galea*, where wee found three English shippes at anchor, which was no small comfort vnto vs, considering our great defects & wants. One of these shippes was called the *Diana*, belonging to *Mr. Lula* Dutch merchant dwelling in *London*. The other two, the *Penelope*, and the *Indeavor*, belonging to *Mr. Hall*, a merchant also of *London*. We staid at this place 6. daies to mend our bad caske, and to take fresh water: during which time I was kindly intreated, & feasted by the Merchants, and had supply of all such things as I stood in need of; which curtesie I requited in the best manner I could for the present.

Vpon Sunday the twenty foure of September we weighed anchor, so likewise did the *Diana* (the other two shippes being gone two or three daies before vs,) but the wind shifting to the north-east, inforced vs backe againe almost to the same place from whence we depar-

The tenth of
September
they left *Guiana*.

They were in
danger to be
cast away.

They finde
three English
shippes at
Punta de Galea.

ted.

Pitch gotten
in the earth,
which mel-
teth not with
the Sunne.

ted. The twenty five we weighed againe, and plied along the shoare towards *Cape Brea*, about three leagues. This *Cape* is so called of the *Pitch* which is there gotten in the earth, whereof there is such abundance, that all places on this side of the world may be stored therewith.

It is a most excellent *Pitch* for trimming of shippes that passe into these Regions and hot Countries, for it melteth not with the Sunne, as other *Pitch* doth.

They arriu-
at *Port de Hi-
spania*.

*Don Sanches
de Mendoza*
commeth
aboard their
shippe.

The Spani-
ards much
molested by
the Charibes.

They depart
from *Trinida-
do*.

The twenty six day wee stood along againe, the winde being still contrary and variable, intermixt with many calmes, & so continued vntill the second of October, when we arriued at *Port de Hispania*.

Within two daies after our arriuall there, *Don Sanches de Mendoza*, the Teniente: for that yeare, with certaine other Spaniards came aboord vs: we gaue them the best entertainment that our meanes, the time, and place would affoord, and had much friendly conference together. They told me, that they lately had a conflict with the *Charibes*, wherein they had lost seuen or eight of their men, and had many others hurt and wounded, whereof some came to my Chirurgeon to haue their wounds dressed during our aboad there. And they plainly confessed that they are verie much molested by the *Charibes*, and knew not how by any meanes to supprese them.

We staied at *Porte de Hispania* vntill the seventh day, in hope to get some good Tobacco amongst the Spaniards, who daily fed vs with delaies and faire words, but in truth they had none good at that present for vs, which we perceiving, departed thence vpon the 7. day, about one of the clocke in the morning, leauing the other ships to attend their trade, and stood away for the passages, called *Les sciot boccas de Drago*, and disembogued about eight

eight of the clocke the same morning. Then we steered away for an Island called *Meues*, and leauing the Islands They arriue of Granado, Saint Vincent, Guadalupa, and Monserrate, in at Meues. our starboord side, wee arriued there the twelfth day, where wee stopped to take in Ballast, and more water, for our shippes were very light.

In this Island there is an hot Bath, which as wel for the reports that I haue heard, as also for that I haue seen and found by experience, I doe hold for one of the best and An excellent hot Bath at Meues. most soueraigne in the world. I haue heard that diuers of our Nation haue there been cured of the Leprosie, and that one of the same persons now, or lately dwelt at *Wollwich* neere the riuier of *Thames*, by whom the truth may be knowne, if any man desire to bee further satisfied therein. As for my owne experience, although it was not much, yet the effects that I found it worke both in my selfe, and others of my company in two daies space, doe cause mee to conceiue the best of it. For at my coming thither, I was grieuously vexed with an extreme An extreme coughcured by the Bath. cough, which I much feared would turne mee to great harme, but by bathing in the Bath, and drinking of the water, I was speedily cured: and euer since that time, I haue found the state of my body (I giue God thankes for it) farre exceeding what it was before, in strength and health. Moreouer, one of my company named *John Huntebatch* (seruant to my brother) as he was making a fire, burned his hand with Gunpowder, and was in doubt thereby to loose the vse of one or two of his fingers, which were shrunke vp with the fire, but he went presently to the Bath, and washed, and bathed his hand A mans hand burned with Gunpowder, and by the Bath cured in 24 hours. a good space therein, which soopled his fingers in such manner, that with great ease hee could stirre and stretch them out, and the fire was so washed out of his hand, that within

Swellings in
the legges cu-
red in a day.

They depart
from Meues.

within the space of twenty fourre houres, by twice or thrice washing and bathing it, the soresness thereof was cured, onely the eye-sore for the time remained. Furthermore, two or three others of my company hauing swellings in their legges, were by the Bath cured in a day. This can I affirme, and boldly iustifie, hauing been an eie witnesse thereof.

Hence wee departed the sixteenth day of October, in the afternoone, and leauing the Islands of *S^t. Christopher*, *S^t. Martin*, and *Anguilla* on the Starboard side, wee disembogued through the broken Islands on the North side of *Anguilla* vpon *S^t. Lukes* day, where I thinke neuer Englishmā disembogued before vs: for we found all our Sea-charts false concerning that place, those broken Islands being placed therein, to the Southward of *Anguilla*, betwene it and *S^t. Martins*, and wee found them scituat to the Northward thereof.

When wee had cleared our selues of the broken Islands, wee stood away North-East, shaping our course the neerest way wee could for *Flores*, and *Corues*, and so continued with faire weather, the winde still mending vpon vs, vntill the thirtieth day of October: about twelue of the clocke that day there began a storme, with contrarie windes, still variable, which continued vntill 4. the next day in the afternoone. In this storme wee lost the company of the Pinnesse in the night, but had sight of her againe vpon the fourth of Nouember late in the euening, and the next day shee came vp vnto vs, at two of the clocke in the afternoone. Then the winde came faire at West, and wee steered away East by North, and E. N. Eastamong. The seauenth of Nouember I relieved the Pinnesse with more bread, and left her to follow after vs, not being able to keepe way with vs before the winde

They left the
Pinnesse to
follow after
them.

winde, which then blew strongly at West: for I was ver-
ry vnwilling to loose the benefit of a speedy passage,
which the cōtinuāce of that faire winde was like to afford
vs. And so following our course, on the eleuenth day in
the morning we had sight of *Fayal*, one of the Islands They fell with Fayal.
of the *Terceras*, which we left on our starboord side, and
steered away for England, the winde continuing faire vn-
till the twenty foure day. But then it changed, first to the
East by North, and then to the East south-east, and be-
came so violent and furious, that for three daies space
we were not able to beare out saile, but did drie before
the winde at the least three leagues, a watch out of our They are dri-
ue by a storme
into Ireland.
course; and the first land wee made was *Cape Cleere* in
the South-west part of Ireland, whereagainst our wils we
arriued at *Crooke Hauen* the twenty nine of Nouember.

Our arriuall there at that present, was happy for vs, Their great
necessitie and
want.
considering our extreame wants, and great necessities; for of all our store, we had remaining but one hogshed
of water, halfe a hogshed of beuorage (all our beere be-
ing spent and wasted by leakage) sixe peeces of beefe, and
three of Porke, which was all our prouision: we had nei-
ther fish, butter, oyle, cheese nor pease left to relieve vs,
whereby we had fallen into a lamentable distresse, if al-
mighty God had not in time brought vs vnto this har-
bour where we supplied our wants, by the helpe of Cap-
taine *Reignolds* commander of his Maiesties Pinnesse cal-
led the *Moone*, whom we fortunately met there alto-
gether vnexpected. But the winde continuing contrary
at the East, and like to hold still in that corner, presa-
ged new wants to insue, if a speedy remedy was not pro-
vided. To preuent the worst, I resolued to goe by land
to *Yoghall*, neere vnto which place remained some friends
and acquaintance of mine, by whom I might prouide

my selfe of meanes to defray my charge, vntill my returne into England: and therefore gaue commanagement to the master of my shippe to wage a Pilot, and vpon the first shifte of wind (if it fauoured him in any time) to bring the shippe about to *Yoghall*, where I ment to abide his comming, resoluing thence to goe for *Bristol*. And I appointed (if the wind did hold against him) to send him mony to suplie their victuals, vntill it pleased God to alter it: but he regarding his owne priuate ends, more then my commaund and direction, vpon the first shifte of wind went away with my shippe (without my knowledge) to *Dartmouth* in the west Country, and left me behind in *Ireland*: whereof as soone as I had intelligence, I presently tooke the oportunitie of a speedy passage in a barke then ready bound for *Bristol*, and so the next morning being the fifteenth of December, I departed from *Yoghall*, and arriued at *Bristol* the seuenteenth day.

The Pinnesse
it st arriuied in
Ireland, and
afterward at
Bristol.

The number
of those that
died.

My Pinnesse which we left at Sea to follow after vs, was likewise by the aforesaid storme driuen into the west of Ireland, to a place called *Dingen le Couche*: and there remained along time wind-bound: but at the last (by Gods permission) arriued at *Bristol* the second day of February.

During the time of my voyage, we left but one landman, who died in *Guiana*: and one sailer, and an Indian boy, who died at Sea in our returne: and during the space of these three yeares last past since the voyage, of all the men which I left in the country, being in number about thirty, there died but six, whereof one was drowned: another was an old man of threescore yeeres of age: and another tooke his death by his owne disorder; the rest died of sicknes, as pleased God the giner of life: for which small losse, his holy name be blessed now and euer.

Hauing thus (most noble Prince) declared the whole course

course of my voiage to *Guiana*, performed in the yeare of our Lord 1609. I hold it needfull for the better satisfaction of the fauourers, and wel-willers of this action, by adding of a speciall note or two, and by a briefe remembrance of some points mentioned in the former discourse, to expresse the worthinesse of the enterprise, being of importance, and not to bee regarded lightly.

In euery forraigne action vndertaken by the subiects of a Christian Prince, they ought to haue especiall regard to three principall ends and designes. First, that it may bee for the glory of God: Secondly, for the honour of their Soueraigne: Thirdly, for the benefit and profit of their Countrey. Which three principall ends and intendements, if they faithfully prosecute, and labour to aduance with constant resolution, they shall infallibly bring their vndertakings to blessed, prosperous, and honorable end. And now if it shall appeare that this enterprise for discouery and plantation in *Guiana*, is chiefly grounded vpon these three designes; I hope there is not any man (bee hee neuer so malitious and full of enuy) that can with iust expectations scandalise it, or worthily contemne it.

Three principall ends to be obserued in euery forraigne action.

First then for the glory of God, it hath been, and euer will bee held cleere and vnquestionable, that God can of God, not be more honored, nor his holy name by any meanes more glorified, then by the prosperous growth and happy increase of his Church, through the conuersion of those that bee heathen and barbarous Nations to the knowledge of him our true God, his Sonne Iesus Christ, and the holy Ghost, the blessed individuall Trinity, and to the profession and practise of Christianity; which heauenly and euer memorable worke, may through Gods good blessing and assistance (without which (indeed) K 2

deede) all our travell therein, and all the labour of the world is but lost) bee easily effected and accomplished in *Guiana* ; the people therof being of a louing and tractable nature towards the English, whom they loue and preferre before all other strangers whatsoeuer : and by whom (next vnder God) I verily hope, and am constantly perswaded, it will bee their blessed happe to bee freed from the seruitude of the diuell, that now so tyranizeth ouer them, and to bee led out of that infernall darckenesse wherein they liue, and bee drawn to Christianity : for they will come vnto vs (already) at time of prayer, shew reuerence, and bee very attentiuue all the while, although they vnderstand nothing : they will bee content that wee baptize their children, and will after call them by the Christian names wee giue them, suffer vs to bring them vp, and in a sort acknowledge their ignorance, and shew a kinde of willingnes to be instructed & reformed.

As touching the second, by what meanes may our gracious Souraigne the Kings Maiestie doe God better seruice, and honour him more, or vnder him bee more honored, then by obtaining and gaining the Soueraignty of so many great, spacious, and goodly Countries and Territories, not yet actually possessed, and inhabited by any Christian Prince or Sate whatsoeuer ? which in that Region, by the timely and worthy yndertakings of his Subiects, (without bloodshed, and with the loue and affection of the people) may bee possessed, planted, and annexed to his Crowne, as the Nations and Countries beyond, by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, were annexed to the Crowne of *Spaine*, whereby, what honour and benefit the Spaniards haue gained, and to what a degree of greatnesse they are thereby growen, these parts of the world can witnesse, and wee for our parts haue had triall, and might haue had wofull experience of, if our God that

2. The honour
of our Soue-
raigne.

that alwaies tooke our parts, had not crossed their bloo-
dy designes, and put them to flight and confusion. *An. 1588.*

And for the third, who can deny but that our Coun-
try by this worthy action may bee enriched, through
diuers and sundrie commodities of great worth, in those
parts dayly found, and easily obtained? which before
are mentioned more at large, from page 31. to page 37.
and therefore needes here to bee againe repeated.

And for their further satisfaction, and more incou-
rageament in this enterprise, let them consider the nature
and disposition of the climate in this Region of *Guiana*,
which for healthfull and wholsome ayre, (some few pla-
ces onely excepted) I hold generally to bee inferiour to
none other vnder Heauen: for notwithstanding ir bee
scituare vnder the Equinoctiall, by the ancient Philoso-
phers called the buruing *Zone*; yet such are the wonder-
full workes of God for the benefit of man, that contrary
to their opinion, wee finde by late experience, that those
Regions which were in times past by them accounted
vnhabitable, through extremity of droughth, and heate,
are now found out to bee inhabited, temporate, and
healthfull Countries, as plainly appeareth in diuers
parts of the East and West Indies, and especially in this
Countrey of *Guiana*, whereof I haue taken possession to
his Maiesties vse, being plentifully inhabited by people
of diuers Nations: the climate there pleasant, and agree-
able to our constitutions, and the soile fruitfull, as before
hath been declared; affording as many admirabile helps
towards the leading of an happy life, as any knowne *the climate
pleasant,
fruitfull, and
healthfull.*
part of the world: for whatsoeuer is necessary for the
reliefe of man: eyther for foode, Phisicke, or Chirurgery,
or for clothing and architecture, is here (by the prouide-
nace and goodnessse of God the creator) in plen-
tiful

tifull store euen naturally prouided.

The loue of
the people to-
wards our
Nation,

Moreouer the good inclination of the people towards our Nation, being willing to trade with vs, and become subiects to his Maiestie, our Soueraigne ; their louing and gentle entertaining of vs, desiring to haue vs liue and abide amongst them ; and their tractable conuersation with vs, not refusing to be instructed in Christianitie ; and coueting to imitate and learne any trade, or worke, that they see vsed or practised by our men : are no small motiues to perswade the prosecution of this action, and plantation in *Guiana*.

A good mo-
tive to those
that want
employment.

Furthermore, all young Gentlemen, Souldiers, and others that liue at home in idlenesse, and want employmēt, may here finde meanes to abandon and expell their slouthfull humors, and cast off their fruitleſſe and pernicious desig[n]es ; and may worthily exercise their generous spirits in honourable trauels, and famous discoueries of many goodly and rich terretories, strange and vnknowne Nations ; and a multitude of other rarities, hitherto vſeene, and v[n]heard off in these parts of the world : which may be thought incredible, but that our own experiance, & the generall & constant report and affirmation of the Indians, doth assure vs thereof.

An Empire
may be gai-
ned to our
Soueraigne.

And to conclude, we may by the gracious assistance of our good God, gaine vnto our Soueraigne the dominion of a rich and mightie Empire, which if it may bee once possessed by his Maiestie, and inhabited by his English Subiects, will absolutely be inuincible, to the vnspeakable honour & renown of our natiō in al after ages.

All these things respectiuely considered, what may be more required to moue & induce all noble and worthy dispositions, louing honour, and honourable attempts ; all Marchants desiring wealth & riches ; & generally al the in-
habitants

habitants of this Kingdome, freely to giue assistance towards the aduancement of this noble action, and plantation; so much tending to the glory of God; the honour of our Soueraigne, and the benefit of our Countrey.

*The names of the Riuers falling into the Sea from
Amazones, to Dessequebe, and of the severall Nations
inhabiting those Riuers.*

RIVERS.	NATIONS.	RIVERS.	NATIONS.
1 Amazones.		21 Marrawini.	Paragotos, Yaios, Charibs, Arwacs.
2 Arrapoco, a branch of A-	Charibs.	22 Amanna.	
mazones.		23 Camoure, or Comamin, a branch of Selinama.	Charibs.
3 Arraway.		24 Selinama, or Surennamo.	
4 Maicary.	Yaios and	25 Surammo.	
5 Connawini.	Charibs.	26 Coopannomy	
6 Cassipurogh.	Arracoories	27 Eneecare.	
7 Arracow.		28 Coretine.	Armascas.
8 Wiapoco.		29 Berebisse.	& Charibs.
9 Wianary, a creeke or inlet of the sea.	Yaios and Arwaccas.	30 Manhica.	
10 Covo, not inhabited.		31 Wapary.	Arwaccas.
11 Apurwacca.		32 Micowine.	
12 Wio.		33 Demeerare.	
13 Caiane.		34 Matooronnee.	
14 Meccooria.	Charibs.	35 Quiowinne,	Charibs.
15 Courwo.		braunches of	
16 Manmanury		Dessequebe.	
17 Sinammara.			
18 Ooraffowini, not inhabited.			
19 Coonannoma	Arwaccas.	36 Dessequebe.	Arwaccas & Charibs.
20 Vracco.			



The Plantation in Guiana is most easie

to be performed, as is at large expressed in the former Treatise: And may in briefe appeare by these notes following, which are here added for the better comfort and incouragement of the Aduenturers and Planters of the meaner sort.

The nature of
the climate.

Page. 23.

First, the climate in Guiana, although it bee hot, yet is it habitable; and affordeth healthfull habitations: for in three yecres space that my Brother Captaine Michael, Harcourt and his company, remained in the Countrey, of thirty persons there died but six.

The dispositi-
on of the peo-
ple.

The naturall inhabitants of that Countrey are a loving, tractable, and gentle people, affecting, and preferring the Englishmen before all other Nations whatsoeuer, and desiring commerce and conuerstation with them: with those barbarous people we may liue in safety, without suspicion of trechery, or dread of danger; if wilfully wee offer them abuse, and harme issue, the fault is ours; for a worme being trodden on, will thrue againe. If they at any time doe giue offence to vs, they will suffer and abide such moderate chastisements, as we in our discretions shall thinke fit to lay vpon them.

The quality
of the land.

Page 27.

The soile of the land there, as is said before, is exceeding rich, neuer yet broken vp, nor ouerworne with tillage, but still remaineth in the greatest perfection of fertility.

The prouisions of that Countrey for victuals, are already

ready mentioned before. But it is fit they bee againe remembred for the comfort of the ordinary people, that ^{The prouisions of the Country} ^{page 27. 18.} ^{30. and 31.} ⁱⁿ person shall aduenture in this action. There are great store of Deere of all sorts; wilde Swine, Hares, and Covies; besides diuers other beasts vnowne in these parts, Phesants, Partriges, wilde foule of all sorts, and every house hath Cocks, Henties, and Chickens, as in England; and the variety of Fish is wonderfull, without compare: but the chiefest comfort for our Countrey-men is this, that the beast called Maypury, and the fish called the Sea Cow (being severally as bigge as a Heifer of two yeres old, & of which kinde there are very many) are in eating so like vnto our English beefe, that hardly in tast wee can distinguish them, and may as well as beefe bee salted, and kept for our prouision.

There is also a beast in colour like a Fawne, but fuller of white spots; in stature somewhat lesse then a small sheep, and in tast like Mutton, but is rather better meate: the Baremo is also of the same taste.

These for the time will giue vs good content, vntill wee can bee stored with the brced of our English shewe and cattell.

The store of Maix, or *Guinea* wheat in *Guiana*, is very Goodbread, plentifull, which graine doth make an excellent good bread, and very wholesome. So likewise doth the *Cassau*, whereof there is also great abundance; and much more may bee, as we please to plant.

Of the *Cassau* bread, the Indians do make good drink, which in colour, taste, and strength, doth equall our March beere in England.

Of the *Guinea* wheat, we may make good Malt, which also maketh as excellent strong Ale as can bee possible.

^{Excellent}
^{strong Ale.}

The soile being rich, fruitfull, and neuer nipt with

^L frosts

Sacke, and
Canary wine.

frosts doth giue vs hope that in few yeeres space by planting vines, we shal make good store of Sacke, and Canary wine, which in those parts are needfull, and very wholesome, and will greatly comfort and lighten the hearts of our Countreymen, and make them iouiall and courageous to vndertake and execute the greatest laboutes, and most difficult aduentures of discouery.

The commo-
dities of the
Country, pag.
31, and 32.

The commodities already found in *Guiana*, are at large declared in the former discourse; yet for the better memory of those that are disposed to aduenture in this action, I haue againe in briefe remembred them. First within a yeere without much labour, there may bee transported thence good store of Cotton wooll; diuers kinds of rich dies; sundrie sorts of gummes, drugges, and feathers; many kindes of rich woods: Jasper, and Purple-ry stone; Balsamum, waxe, hony, and Tobacco. And hereafter within few yeeres, wee shall returne thence great plenty of Sugers: and I hope to discouer as rich Mines, as euer the Spaniard found, eyther in new Spaine, *Peru*, or any other part of the Indies.



*Orasmuch as it bath pleased his
Excellent Maiestie, for the planting and inhab-
iting of all that part of *Guiana*, or continent
of *America*, lying betweene the riuers of *Ama-
zones*, and the riuer of *Dessequebe*, to grant his
gracious Letters Pattents to *Robert Harcourt* of *Stanton*
Harcourt in the County of *Oxford* Esquire, *Sir Thomas*
Challener Knight, and *John Ronenzon* Esquire, and to the
heires of the said *Robert Harcourt*, of all the saide Coun-
tries, Lands and Territories betweene the said two riuers
of *Amazones* and *Dessequebe*, and of all Islands, Lands and
Territories within twenty Leagues adiacent thereunto,
&c. Together with all Prerogatiues, Iurisdictions, Roy-
alties, Priuiledges, Franchises and Preheminenses, both
for Gouernement, Trade, Trafficke, and otherwise, in as
large and ample maner, as either his Maiestie, or any of
his noble Progenitors, or Predecessors, haue heretofore
graunted to any Aduenturers, or Vndertakers of any Dis-
coueries, Plantations, or Trafficke, of, in, or into any for-
aigne parts whatsoeuer. To haue, hold, possesse, and en-
joy all and singular the premisses, to the sole and proper
use of the saide *Robert Harcourt*, and his heires for euer.
And for that diuers honourable personages, Gentlemen,
and others, who are willing and desirous, for the Glory of
God, and the Honour of our Nation, to giue aide and as-
sistance, eyther in person, or purse, to the vndertaking of
this worthy Action, and Plantatiou, may truly vnderstand,
and know, how, and in what maner they shall receiue be-
nefit and profit by their aduentures, and trauells therein;
It is thought fit and necessary, for their better content and
satisfaction, to publish these Articles insuing.*

The Planters in generall, are all Aduenturers either in per-
son, or purse.

L y

The

The meanest Adventurer in Person, shall haue fiftie hundred Acres as a single share.

Every one that aduentureth twelue pounds tenne shillings, shall haue fiftie hundred Acres as a single share; and so ratably according to the aduenture, be it more or lesse.

The Plantation and Aduenture is intended to bee partly Generall, and partly Particular.

In the Generall Plantation and Aduenture, all persons of all conditions and estates, even to the poorest seruants, and laborers, men, women, and children, may aduenture as much or as little as they please, from ten shillings upwards, and shall haue in fee simple the assuredratable increase and gaine according to the quantitie of his aduenture; So as for every ten shillings aduentured, he shall haue twenty Acres in inheritance, and so much yearly profit as those twenty Acres may yeeld.

A Register shall be truely kept of the names of euery Aduenturer in person, and of euery Aduenturer in mony, and of the summe by him aduentured, to the end that they may proportionably receiuie the full benefit of their Aduentures.

During the first three yeres, the whole benefit shall gos towards the advancement of the Plantation.

At the end of those three yeres, a fourth part of the cleere profits remayning shall be diuided betwixt all the Aduenturers in purse or person, ratably according to their shares, and aduentures.

Yearely for seuen yeares after the first three yeares ended, three parts of the whole cleere yearely profit upon every returne shall be in like maner diuided; and the other fourth part shall goe towards the aduancement of the Plantation.

In those tenne yeares the Land may be surueyed, & fit distributions & allotments made therof to the Aduenturers and Planters.

After those tenne yeaures it shall be free for euery one to make his best of his allotment at his owne discretion by himselfe, or else to trade and deale in common, as he did before with others, which perhappes will be most conuenient for all small Aduenturers: And a settled order shall for that end be continued, for a continuall, ioynt, and common trade and commerce for euer; for otherwise it might prooue hard for Aduenturers of small summes to reap any benefit after

after the ten yeeres ended: but by a common continued commerce, they, or their heires, or assignes, shall be sure to haue it.

A Treasurer generall for the Plantation shall bee resident in London, and when the retурne of profit dividable shall be, he shall forthwith deliner to a particular Treasurer resident in every shire, the proportionable part or profit due to the Adventurers of that shire, which particular Treasurer shall deliner to the high Constables of every Hundred, the proportionable part due to the Adventurers of that Hundred: And the high Constables shal deliner to the Constables and Minister of every Parish within their Hundreds, where any Adventurers shall be, the proportionable part due to the Adventurers of that Parish. And the Constable & Minister shal deliner to every person in that Parish his due, according to the proportion of his adventure.

To this end a Register shall be kept by the Constable and Minister of each parish, of the names of each Adventurer in that Parish, with their several adventures, & the time when they brought in the same; So as such as be remoone out of a Parish where they adventured, to some other place, shall either themselves, or their heires, or assignes receive his proportionable profite in the parish where he adventured, without further trouble or travell.

The like Register shall remaine with the high Constables, of the Adventurers in their Hundred.

And the like with the particular Treasurer of that shire, of the Adventurers of that shire.

And the like of all the Adventurers whatsoeuer, with the Treasurer generall for the Plantation.

But yet such as adventure not before this next intended voyage, (which wee account the first voyage for the Plantation) or before the second, but stay longer expecting the event, must not expect equal shares with the first Adventurers: but if his adventure come in after the second voyage, and before the third, he shall want a fift part of that which the first Adventurers shall haue. And such as come in before the fourth voyage, shall want two fift parts. And such as come in before the fift voyage, shall want three fift parts. And such as come in before the sixt voyage (which perhaپes may be the last voyage in the first three yeeres, a voyage being set forth every halfe yeare), shall want four fift parts of what the first Ad-

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uenturer shall hane. And so a single share for so late an Aduenturer of twelue pound tenne shillings, will be but one hundred Acres in inheritance, and his profit accordingly in proportion, and so for a greater or lesser rate, so lately aduentured,

Enery Aduenturer in person, if he die hauing neyther wife, nor childe in Guiana living, his next kinsman that will goe in person at the next voyage or sending after his decease, shall hane his share or part: but if none such will goe in person, then the next heire of the deceased in England, shall hane a fift part of that share in inheritance, being about one hundred Acres: And the residue being foure hundred Acres, shall be disposed of to some other that will goe in person, that so by the death of the party deceased, the number of the Planter's in person may not be diminished, and that yet his next heire here, may hauie some competent benefit by the aduenture of his kinsman's person.

If a man and his wife goe, each of them shall hane five hundred acres; yet so, that the share of the wife be at the husband's dispose, as is used by husbands in England, that marry women heires, who cannot alien the same without the wifes consent.

If a man & his wife goe, the suruiuor shal hane the others share, if they hauie no children borne in Guiana; but if they hauie children borne there, then onely the suruiuor shall hane the share of the deceased, untill the childe be one and twenty yecres olde, and then the childe shall hane it, for that the share of the personall aduenture of the suruiuor, will be competent maintenance, so as the childe may well hane the other share.

If a man and his wife, and a childe of theirs goe, each shall hane five hundred Acres.

The shares of Commaunders, Officers, and men of place, and qualitie, that aduenture in Person, are not to be rated according to single shares of inferiour and common persons, that aduenture in person: but according to their place, qualitie, and merite, in such sort as shall be fit to give them content, and incouragement to aduenture their persons in so honorable and worthy an Action.

Divine Preachers that wil imitate the glorious examples of the Apostles (who ceased not to trauell amongst all sorts of Heathen and savage people for the plantation of the holy Gospell) are worthily numbered amongst the persons of place & qualitie, and shall hane such

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such worthy shares, for the aduenture of their persons, in his ser-
vice of the blessed Trinitie, as shall give them good content. Thus
much concerning the Generall Aduenture and Plantation.

In the Particular Plantation and Aduenture, there shalbe cer-
tain Signories or other Portions of land allotted and graunted to
such as like not to be partakers of the Generall Plantation and Ad-
uenture; but haue otherwise a desire to soyne together in severall
companies or corporations of select friends and acquaintance, or
else to plant apart, and single by themselves, as Lords of Mannors,
or as Farmers.

These Signories or Portions of Land shalbe conneyed and assu-
red unto them in Fee simple, with all such Royalties, Liberties,
Privilidges, Franchises, and Commodities, as shalbe fit and neces-
sary for the aduancement of their Plantations, and can (by vertue
of the Patten) be granted unto them.

They shall plant and people the same at their owne proper costs
and charges, and conuert the profits thereof to their owne use and
bchoofe, under the conditions following.

They shal yeerely pay unto such Officers as shalbe appointed for
that purpose, the fift part of all Ores of Gold and Siluer, as shall at
all times hereafter, be found and gotten within the bounds and li-
mits of the Signories and Lands graunted unto them, which fift
part of Oare, is by the Patten reserved to his Maestie.

The fift part being dedueted for his Maestie, they shal also pay
to the Patentees, or unto their Officers for that purpose appointed,
all such rents and dueties, as betwixt the said Patentees, and them,
shall be agreed upon, and such as haue beeene vsually payed by the
planters and inhabitors of the like Plantations, whereof there are
extant many presidents: And also from time to time shall obserue,
pay, & performe, all such other customs, impositions, reservations,
and limitations, as are mentioned & expressed in the said Patent.

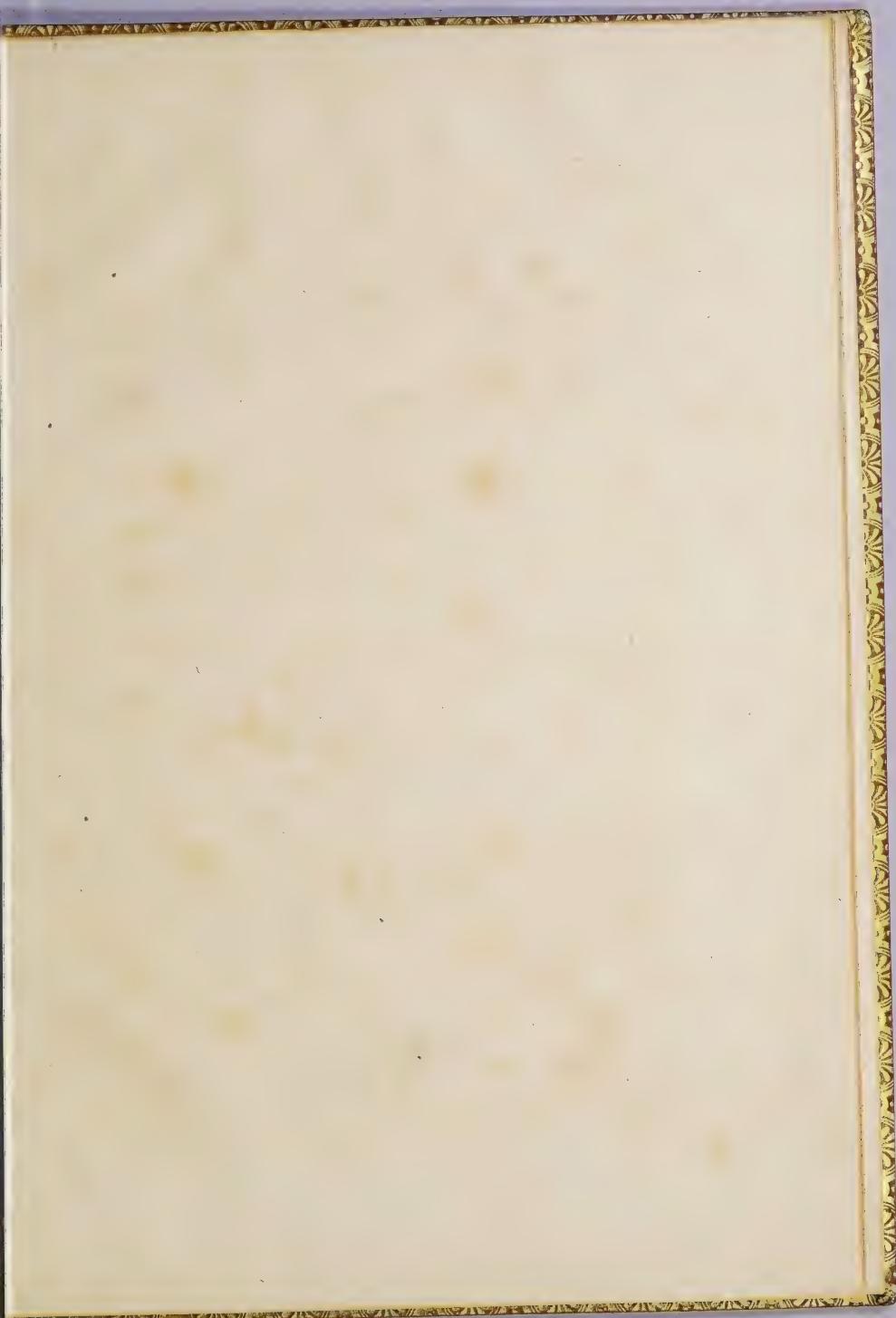
And for their safety and defence in all the said particular Plan-
tations, they shall be ayded, protected, and defended, both by Sea,
and Land, against all assaulters, invaders, and intruders, accor-
ding to the power and strenght of the Vndertakers of the Generall
Plantation, which I hope (with Gods assistance),

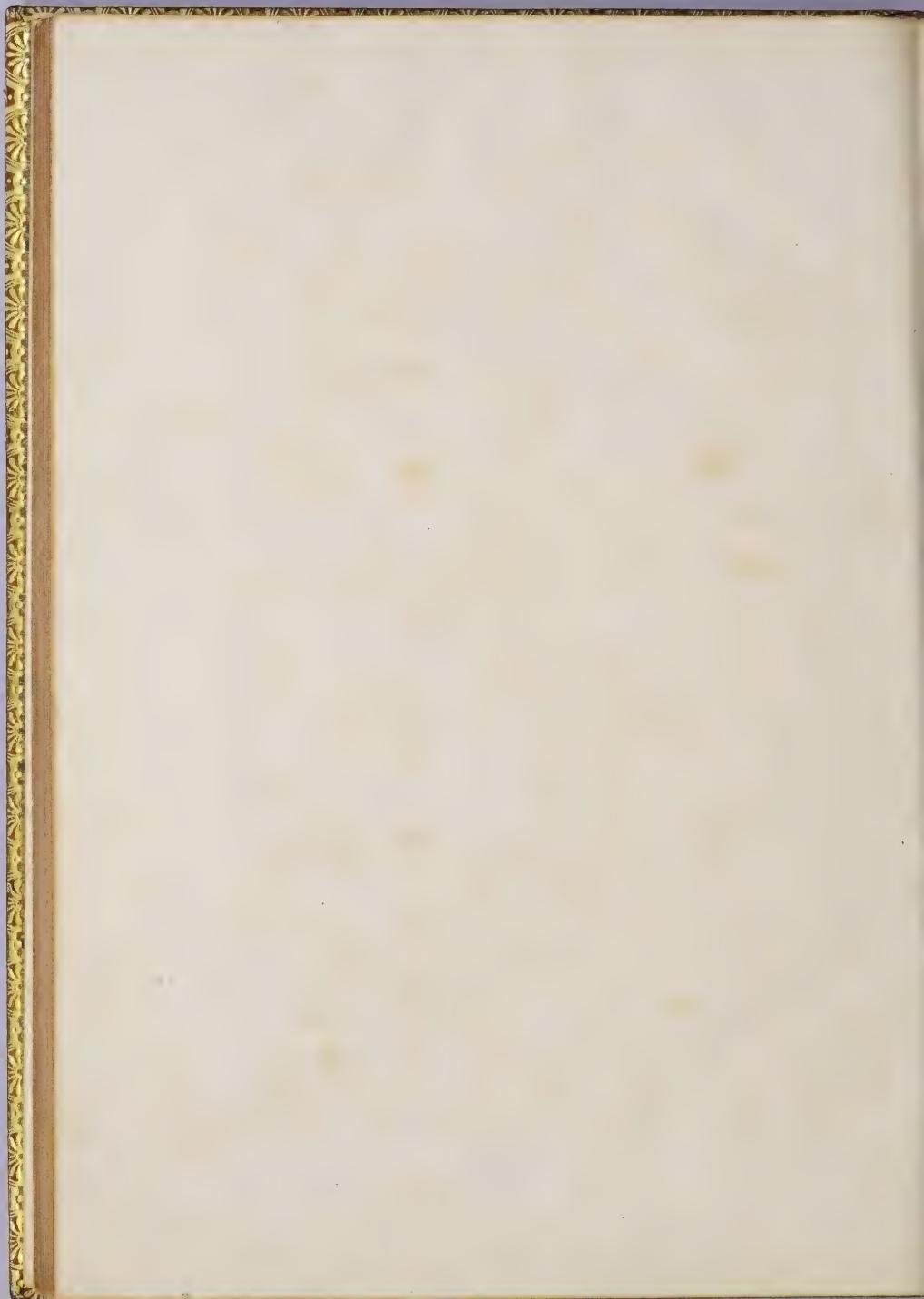
shall be sufficient to resist and repell the ma-
tice of our greatest enemies.

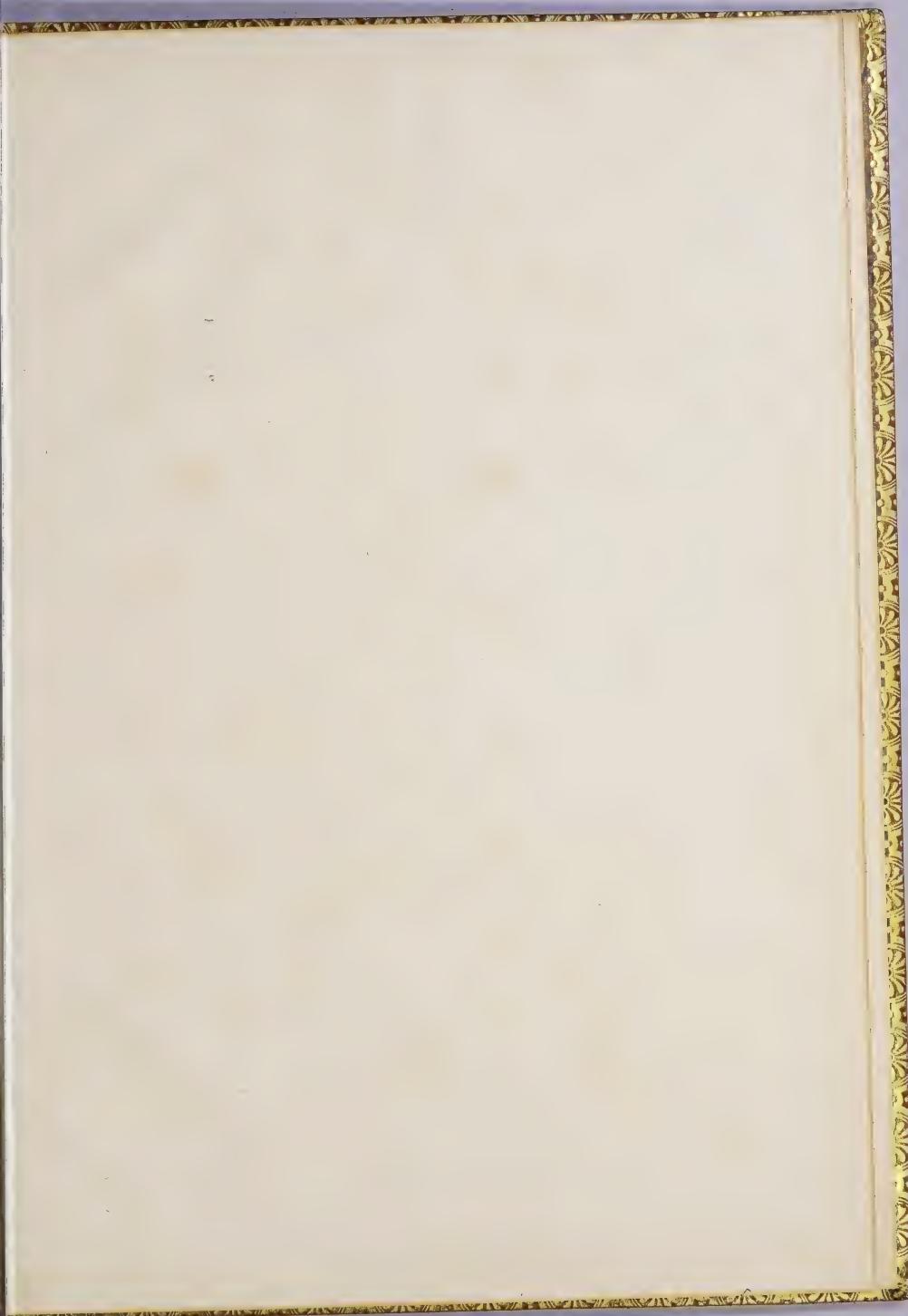
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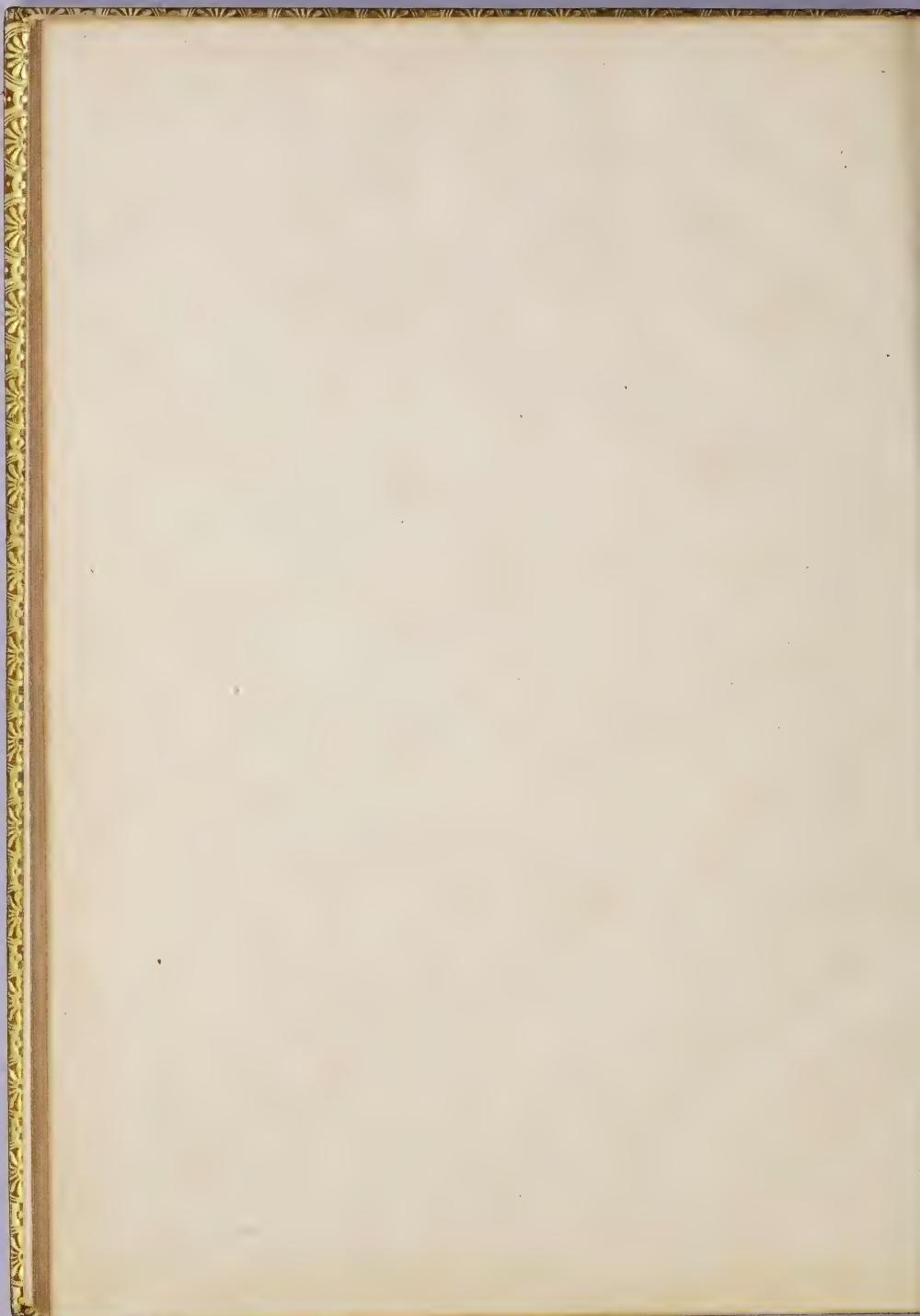
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John Wesley









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